

This Paper Consists of Two Sections—SECTION ONE.
CIRCULATION
Over 500,000 Sunday.
Over 300,000 Daily.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

VOLUME LXXIV.—NO. 14. C

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES.

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FIRE AND DISEASE MENACE QUAKE VICTIMS

FAVOR OLSON IN MAYOR RACE; MERRIAM OUT

Progressives Agree on
Judge; Republicans in
Fight Today.

NONPARTISANS ACT.

Harry Olson, chief justice of the Municipal court, looked up yesterday afternoon as an important figure in the mayoralty situation.

He is the choice of a big section of the city's Republican organization for the nomination for mayor.

He was endorsed by the Progressive party leaders.

He was given the approval of the nonpartisan committee.

Yet there is a fight upon him in the Republican committee which meets this afternoon to select a man for organization support at next month's primaries.

Brought by Lorimerites.

The ruling element of the Republicans led by ex-Gov. Denen has fixed on Judge Olson, but whether a sufficient number of ward committeemen endorse him depends on the strength of a prospective combination in process of formation last night between remnants of the old Lorimer machine, the "new Republicans," led by E. J. Brundage, and those interests represented in the speakership deadlock and in the Republican county committee by Thomas Curran.

This combination was in session at night in the office of Homer Galpin, who broke with the regular Republican organization last fall. It has plans which, some of its tackers believe, will stop the formal Republican endorsement of Judge Olson and help the chances for the nomination of William Hale Thompson.

Late at night Mr. Brundage claimed eighteen to twenty committees out of the thirty-five would oppose Judge Olson.

Day of Big Developments.

The Lorimer-Brundage-Curran deal followed a day of big local political developments, summarized as follows:

The leaders within the regular Republican organization, representing practically all the heavy Republican wards, with a total of three-quarters of the actual Republican vote, determined to stand for Olson.

The Progressive county committee formal vote declared for Progressive-Republican harmony upon the basis of the nomination of Judge Olson. The citizens' nonpartisan conference, of which Allen B. Pond and George C. Sikes are the chairman and secretary, respectively, determined to join in the nomination of Judge Olson if he can be made the regular Republican nominee.

Aid. Charles E. Merriam, who has been considered a probable contender for mayor as an independent, issued a formal statement declaring himself for Olson and expressing his intention of taking the stump for him.

The citizens' committee, headed by Alexander H. Revel and consisting of men of all parties who have been influential in Chicago's good government movements, went on record for Olson.

Terms of peace between Republicans and Progressives looking toward united action in many wards in the aldermanic contests were agreed on.

Then came the blowoff.

PICK "Hole" in Primary Law.

The Lorimer-Brundage-Curran committee triumphant found a weak spot in the direct primary law. They raised the contention that each member of the county committee, sitting as a city committeeman, has his own vote and nothing else. This may be true and it may not, experienced politicians said. It is a certainty that the primary law directs that, as members of the county committee, each member shall vote proportionately with the Republican vote cast in his ward.

In other words the law is plain, the regulars hold, that the Republican committeeman from the Twenty-sixth ward shall represent proportionately 6,785 votes cast for the Republican nominee for state treasurer in November and that the committee from the Twentieth ward shall, in the same proportion, represent the 620 votes in his ward for the same office. This is not disputed for county, congressional, legislative, or judicial purposes.

What Lorimer Men Hold.

The Lorimer-Brundage-Curran contingent is prepared to hold, it is said, that each committeeman, regardless of what ward he represents, has one, or the stock up of his Republican vote, is entitled only

Prison and Fine for Mail Box Circular Men

Call Up Postal Sleuths'
Chief, If You Find Un-
stamped Letter.

HITS GAS BILLS, TOO

Here are good tidings, Mr. and Mrs. Flat Dweller:

Remember how you used to pause in the vestibule and drag from your mail box a circular stating that Smith, the grocer around the corner, was selling pickled herring and prunes at reduced prices, and another informing you that L. Stark was loaning money at 10 per cent, and another disclosing how Plinn's peerless pianos make pale people powerful, and wads of more circulaires from the modiste, confectioner, druggist, and dry goods merchant?

And remember how "peeped" you became when, after littering the floor with this advertising debris, you found there was no mail in the box? And how still more angry the janitor became when he arrived to carry away the circulaires? Also the gas and electric light bills in the boxes and without postage?

Call Up Postoffice Sleuth.

Well, those days have past. If your mail box is cluttered up now with advertising circulaires, samples, and other odds and ends without postage stamps affixed, you may call up Post Office Inspector James E. Stuart at the Federal building and he will see that the person who deposited them there is prosecuted under the new ruling of Uncle Sam.

The new regulation was announced yesterday by Postmaster Daniel A. Campbell. Under the new amendment to the postal laws passed by congress the private letter boxes in apartment houses and residences are a part of the federal postal establishment.

\$1,000 Fine and Prison.

The act provides a maximum fine of \$1,000 for three years' imprisonment or both for persons depositing anything in private mail boxes other than matter properly addressed and sent through the mails.

This penalty also covers robbery of private mail boxes defacing or destroying them, or tampering with the locks.

Under the new act Uncle Sam retains control of the mail until it is actually in the hands of the addressee.

SPANISH QUEEN STRICKEN.

Confined to Apartments with Scarlet Fever, Says Madrid Announcement.

MADRID, Jan. 15.—It was known in Madrid yesterday that Queen Victoria of Spain is confined to her apartments with scarlet fever.

THE WEATHER.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1915.

For Chicago and vicinity—Increasing cloudiness, probably with rain or snow by Saturday night; snow squalls Sunday; cold; fresh, shifting winds.

For Illinois—Snow or rain in the north; rain in the southern portion.

For a day night; Sunday local snows and much colder; fresh east to north winds.

Sunday 7:15; sunset, 4:45; Moonset, 7:20 p.m. Sunday.

TEMPERATURE IN CHICAGO.

(Least of hours.)

Maximum, 4 p.m., 35°; Minimum, 8 a.m., 29°.

5 a.m., 29; 11 a.m., 35; 2 p.m., 36; 7 p.m., 36.

6 a.m., 30; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 37.

7 a.m., 30; 8 a.m., 37; 12 p.m., 37.

8 a.m., 31; 4 p.m., 36; Midnight, 37.

9 a.m., 32; 1 p.m., 37; 2 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

10 a.m., 33; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 34.

11 a.m., 34; 1 p.m., 35; 8 p.m., 35.

12 a.m., 35; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

1 a.m., 36; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

2 a.m., 37; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

3 a.m., 38; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

4 a.m., 39; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

5 a.m., 38; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

6 a.m., 37; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

7 a.m., 36; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

8 a.m., 35; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

9 a.m., 34; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

10 a.m., 33; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

11 a.m., 32; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

12 a.m., 31; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

1 a.m., 30; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

2 a.m., 29; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

3 a.m., 28; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

4 a.m., 27; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

5 a.m., 26; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

6 a.m., 25; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

7 a.m., 24; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

8 a.m., 23; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

9 a.m., 22; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

10 a.m., 21; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

11 a.m., 20; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

12 a.m., 19; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

1 a.m., 18; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

2 a.m., 17; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

3 a.m., 16; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

4 a.m., 15; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

5 a.m., 14; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

6 a.m., 13; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

7 a.m., 12; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

8 a.m., 11; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

9 a.m., 10; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

10 a.m., 9; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

11 a.m., 8; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

12 a.m., 7; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

1 a.m., 6; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

2 a.m., 5; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

3 a.m., 4; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

4 a.m., 3; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

5 a.m., 2; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

6 a.m., 1; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

7 a.m., 0; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

8 a.m., -1; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

9 a.m., -2; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

10 a.m., -3; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

11 a.m., -4; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

12 a.m., -5; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

1 a.m., -6; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

2 a.m., -7; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

3 a.m., -8; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

4 a.m., -9; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

5 a.m., -10; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

6 a.m., -11; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

7 a.m., -12; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

8 a.m., -13; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

9 a.m., -14; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

10 a.m., -15; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

11 a.m., -16; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

12 a.m., -17; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

1 a.m., -18; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

2 a.m., -19; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

3 a.m., -20; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

4 a.m., -21; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

5 a.m., -22; 1 p.m., 36; 8 p.m., 35.

\$77,4
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Exc

for nearly three days beneath crumbled buildings throughout the earthquake zone.

Some are dead, while others still are living.

Many have been removed from the wreckage and brought to Rome hospitals for treatment, or are being cared for in their home towns in temporary structures presided over by physicians and nurses rushed from the capital and other cities in Italy.

CAMP IN THE SNOW.

In the stricken districts the people are camping in the open. Troops are guarding the demolished or partly demolished town to prevent looting.

Cast distinctions everywhere have been laid aside, and members of the nobility, senators, deputies, and high officials are working shoulder to shoulder with private soldiers and laborers in their efforts to rescue the living or remove the bodies of the dead.

NOBILITY TO THE RESCUE.

Automobiles containing members of the Roman aristocracy left Rome at intervals throughout the day, carrying relief stores to the earthquake victims.

The family of the Duke of Torlonia has gone to Avezzano, the district which is closely connected with the traditions of the ducal house. Prince and Princess Teano, the Duke Gelasio Gaetano, who lately has collected large sums of money for Belgian relief, and the Countess of Spaietti, president of the woman's movement in Italy, were among those who went to the stricken districts.

Prince Colonna, mayor of Rome, has arranged to supply all the stricken villages with oil for illuminating purposes at the expense of the city of Rome. This will enable the rescuers to work throughout the night.

NAME GOVERNOR OF ZONE.

A royal decree was issued today appointing Commander Dezza civil commissioner to govern the district visited by the stricken region to assume his new duties.

The call for conscripts has been suspended in the earthquake district by the military authorities.

Many guesses have been made regarding the cause of the earthquake, but the one generally accepted is that of an eminent meteorologist, who says:

"The most likely hypothesis is that continuous heavy rains resulted in filtrations which formed great bodies of steam by contact with incandescent matter. This hypothesis seems confirmed by the fact that the spring at San Giuliano has almost doubled the volume of its flow since yesterday."

A phase of the political situation in the kingdom resulting from the earthquake is that the call for conscripts in the damaged zone has been rescinded by the military authorities.

RESCUE MANY VICTIMS.

NAPLES, Jan. 15.—Rescue gangs today brought out numerous victims of the earthquake who had been buried in the church of Santa Restituta, the patron saint of the town of Sorra, where hundreds of persons rushed to pray when the first shock occurred. The roof of the edifice fell in with the second shock.

Among those brought out were twenty nuns and the priest who had been celebrating mass. Twenty-seven persons, seriously injured, also were rescued.

Three peasants who were found looting wrecked buildings in Sorra were arrested today.

ESTIMATE OF U. S. ENVOY.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 15.—Rome dispatches from Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page place the dead between 12,000 and 15,000, and the seriously injured at about as many more; press reports both considerably larger.

"I have expressed our profound sympathy. To inform you inquire whether more substantial aid is needed, am told by government that while deeply gratified for inquiry, Italy is not accepting proffers of aid from any foreign country. No Americans have been reported among the killed or injured."

DISPATCH FROM PAGE.

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No Americans so far reported among injured. Owing to interruption of single railway penetrating devastated zone, information difficult. Have sent members of staff to region to report."

SWISS RAILROAD CUT BY HUGE SNOW AVALANCHE.

St. Gotthard Line Packed Twenty-four Feet Deep and Traffic with Italy Is Stopped.

GENEVA, via Paris, Jan. 15.—The international St. Gotthard railroad line has been cut by a huge avalanche and traffic between Germany and Italy through Switzerland is stopped. The line is covered with packed snow twenty-four feet deep for a distance of 270 feet.

An avalanche has buried the Alpine village of Obergestenalp, at an altitude of 4,450 feet in the canton of Valais.

The inhabitants had been warned of their danger and are believed to have escaped. No word has been received from that district, however, as the wires are down.

The unparalleled number of avalanches in the Alps is generally attributed to the earthquake in Italy. No official statement has been issued as to whether earth-quake shocks occurred in the Swiss mountains.

WILL HONOR GRAND DUKE NICOLAS.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—A decree was submitted to President Poincaré today which conferred upon the Duke of Nicaise, commander in chief of the French forces in the field, the military medal of France.

Tivoli, in Direct Path of Earthquake, Suffers Heavily.



CALLS HORROR AT AVEZZANO WORSE THAN AT MESSINA

William Marconi Says Only 3
Per Cent of City's Popula-
tion Was Saved.

ROME, Jan. 15.—William Marconi, who returned here today from Avezzano on board the train with King Victor Emmanuel, declared words were insufficient to describe the horrors he had witnessed. The town had been absolutely leveled, he said, and those of its residents who had escaped death in the disaster now were draftees.

"King Victor Emmanuel told me," Mr. Marconi said, "that he had visited the scenes of all the earthquake disasters in Italy since he was a child, but that this one surpassed all others, even including Messina."

"The king said the survivors of Avezzano were only between 2 and 3 percent of its population, while in Messina one-third of the people escaped."

Whole City Wiped Out.

Describing the damage done in Avezzano, Mr. Marconi said:

"Avezzano was absolutely leveled to exist. In Messina some buildings, especially the palaces along the sea front, give one the impression that they are still intact, their facades having survived the shock, while only their interiors fell in. Not so with Avezzano. No wall there remains erect. It seemed as if the town had been ground to powder by some gigantic machine."

Seeks Only the Living.

"The people of Avezzano, according to Mr. Marconi, have abandoned their efforts to take the bodies of the dead from the wreckage and are giving their entire attention to try to rescue the living who are prisoners in the debris."

The catastrophe was of such vast proportions, Mr. Marconi added, that no one had done anything to give immediate relief. The people were in despair at their powerlessness to render aid to those who called for all from their places of entombment.

Few Rescuers on Hand.

"During the first days of the disaster," Mr. Marconi continued, "the rescuers were so few they could not even attempt to excavate at places from which cries of distress came, and planted poles here and there at such spots, hoping to return later with adequate forces of men to release the imprisoned persons. When would be rescuers did arrive, however, most of the voices were stilled, and the poles were merely markers of spots under which lay the dead."

Heard Girls' Cries for Help.

Mr. Marconi personally heard coming from under the ruins of the girls' school in Avezzano the voices of two of the girls imploring aid. The girls said they were uninjured. They were protected from injury by a piano under which they had sought shelter and which had broken and acted as a screen from the tumbling walls of the school house.

At first choked by dust and later numbed by cold, they had remained for two days without nourishment, and in spite of the strenuous efforts made to release them, the girls were still prisoners when Mr. Marconi left Avezzano for Rome.

Fires Add to Horrors.

Prior to his departure, Mr. Marconi said he endeavored to organize small parties of men to attempt to extinguish fires which had started at several points among the debris, and which, he declared, undoubtedly had burned to death some of the pinioned victims.

The difficulty of fighting the flames was almost insurmountable, because water was almost entirely lacking.

CARRY GUNS; FINED \$200.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Great Britain has decided to hold up all mail destined for countries with which it is at war, if they contain letters being forwarded to neutral countries unless the envelope is unsealed.

Cries of Living Buried in Avezzano Ruins Greet Rescuers Who Work Unceasingly

AVEZZANO, Italy, Jan. 15.—Rescue work in this devastated town is becoming a ghastly and nerve racking task.

The mutilated bodies of the townspersons extricated from the ruins are being laid along the road which once led to the railway station. Some of the bodies are so unrecognizable that they frequently are claimed as bodies of relatives by different people.

During the night the work of rescue was continued by torchlight and the flickering shadows made it appear as if the walls were about to fall. Some did collapse, either as a result of the earth shocks still occurring or because the debris supporting them was removed by the workmen.

Victims Frozen to Death.

As the work of rescue goes on it becomes more and more apparent that many of the inhabitants did not die of injuries sustained in the earthquake but of a result of becoming exhausted and frozen during the long hours of the winter night.

Count Filippo Resta, a prominent resident of Avezzano, escaped, though his whole family of nine persons and two servants were buried in the collapse of their dwelling.

One detachment of freemen from Rome worked in the ruins for twenty hours at a stretch.

Some of the soldiers of the local garrison were today rescued from the ruins of their barracks.

The soldiers engaged in relief measures are unsparing of themselves in their work. They labor night and day to extricate the wounded, and they are the witnesses of many pathetic scenes as survivors stand in the wreckage of their ruined homes only to see the bodies of their relatives brought out from the debris.

But when man, woman, or child are carried out still alive, then the joy of the waiting relatives, when any there are, knows no bounds.

As the hours go by it is apparent that if any more people are to be rescued from

the ruins alive, no time must be lost. Consequently the work of digging was performed today more assiduously than ever. Up to an early hour this morning about 300 bodies had been taken from the ruins of Avezzano.

The rescuers are utilized for the generation of electric power, which is used to drive the street cars in Rome and to furnish power to factories in Tivoli itself. A rich agricultural section surrounds Tivoli.

Established Two Hospitals.

The physicians engaged in the work of rescue formed an organization and established two field hospitals. They made arrangements for medical and surgical work day and night.

The work of rescue is more difficult than was the case at Messina, where the houses for the most part were built from large blocks of stone, which in falling often lodged in such a way as to protect those imprisoned, and made it possible for the rescuers to creep between the stones to reach the victims. The houses of Avezzano, on the other hand, are of less substantial construction for the most part, and crumbled almost into dust.

Many senators, deputies, and other persons of prominence came to Avezzano today and placed themselves at the disposal of the military authorities to give whatever assistance is possible. Count Somaglia, president of the Italian Red Cross, supervised the work of rescue.

Try to Save Woman; Fail.

In digging among the ruins rescuers discovered a woman's hand. A physician was summoned and said that the woman was still alive. The rescuers worked with feverish haste, but it was almost impossible to dislodge the mass of shattered masonry in which the woman was imprisoned. After several hours only one arm was freed. Then the attempt was abandoned, for the physician said that death had made futile the efforts of the rescuers.

An officer of carabinieri found \$30 in the pocketbook of a dead man, together with some papers showing that he had reached Avezzano from the United States the morning of the earthquake. With this money he was planning to buy a small piece of land in the outskirts of the town. The unfortunate traveler had no sooner

been buried than the earthquake occurred.

It developed today that Monsignor Bagnoli, bishop of Pescina, who was believed to have perished, was not in Avezzano when the earthquake occurred.

U. S. RED CROSS HOSPITAL
IN VIENNA WINS PRAISE.

American Institution Called Model of Convenience and Comfort for Wounded Soldiers.

The American Red Cross hospital at Vienna has conveniences and improvements that would do credit to a similar institution in America, according to the opinion of Miss Florence Trumbull, ten years assistant to the teacher of piano, Leachinsky. Miss Trumbull expresses herself in a letter written from Lausanne, Switzerland, to her mother, Mrs. H. J. Trumbull of 6571 Kimberl

A brand-new school building in Meidling, a beautiful suburb of Vienna, has been converted into an American Red Cross hospital, and it accommodates 400 wounded soldiers. The doctors and nurses are delighted with the equipment and surroundings. There is still hot and cold water throughout, which Americans know, isn't true of many other Vienna buildings. The wounded recline on good half-mattresses on new white iron bedsheets, and there is a bountiful supply of linen. All these and the latest X ray machine were furnished by the Austrian Red Cross, while the medicines, gauze, and other needed supplies were furnished by the American Red Cross. There are thirteen trained American nurses.

SENATOR ASKS \$150,000 FOR NEGRO EXPOSITION HERE.

Sherman Introduces Bill Appropriating Funds for Emancipation Celebration Next Summer.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 15.—(Special.)— Senator Sherman today introduced a bill appropriating \$150,000 for an exposition to be held in Chicago in August, 1915, to celebrate the semi-centennial anniversary of the act of emancipation.

Will Honor Grand Duke Nicholas.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—A decree was submitted to President Poincaré today which conferred upon the Duke of Nicaise, commander in chief of the French forces in the field, the military medal of France.

T. H. HUB
Henry C. Lytton & Sons

106 So. Dearborn St.

ALL OUR \$1.35 and \$1.50 LINES in
Mocha, Gray, Cape, Black and Tan, 95c

Positively \$6, \$8, \$10 Hats

IMPORTED direct from Vienna, Austria—
PESCHEL is considered the best maker of Velour
hats in the world.

All colors and sizes.

SALE PRICE \$2.85

See Our 1915 Derbies at \$2.00

Glove Sale

34 West Van Buren St.

106 So. Dearborn St.

Value to \$95

Delay, Don't Pay

Just the wrap you

have been yearning

so why wait any longer

Suite, Court + Tracks

\$10-\$15

\$25 and \$35

Value to \$95

574 MICHIGAN BOULEVARD, SOUTH

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\$77,467,259 CITY BUDGET BRINGS BIG FIGHT TODAY

Ald. Merriam In Minority Report Assails Colleagues for Excess Schedule.

The finance committee yesterday presented to the city council a budget for the ensuing year totaling \$77,467,259. At the same time Ald. Charles E. Merriam submitted a minority report characterizing the budget as "overloaded" and "containing facts which the public should long since known."

When the council meets at 10 o'clock today to pass on the appropriation bill, it is expected the biggest battle in the history of municipal budget making will be staged. Ald. Merriam will lead the fight by moving to re-refer the bill to the finance committee with instructions to bring the appropriations within the estimated revenue.

Merriam Scores Colleagues.

Ald. Merriam's minority report, said to be the first ever made in deliberations over an appropriation bill, scores his colleagues for recommending a budget which, he says, exceeds the city's income by at least \$2,500,000. This excess is in the appropriation for corporate purposes, which totals \$2,636,419.

"If the city should exceed its revenues by any amount above \$285,000," continues the report, "there would be no cash available from which payments could be made, nor could any funds be raised from the sale of tax anticipation warrants or bonds."

"For we know in advance we are approaching the various departments 10 per cent more than we can hope to pay, then the appropriations should be proportionately reduced now. Some time during the year this must be done or the city will face bankruptcy; and sound financing requires that it should be done now."

Takes Fling at Mayor.

Ald. Merriam also takes a swing at the administration, referring especially to Mayor Harrison's refusal to allow the Bureau of Public Efficiency to make an investigation of the city hall offices.

"Those who have been responsible for concealing the facts regarding the city's finances," he says, "must now assume the responsibility for appropriating money which the city does not have and has no reasonable prospect of securing."

It is pointed out that if certain proposed bond issues fall the excess appropriation will be increased by \$610,000.

The Committee's Defense.

The defense of the finance committee is that every budget passed by the council has been in excess of the revenue. A "salvo" during the year is rolled on to make up the deficit.

"Ald. Merriam is just shifting the load from his shoulders to the rest of the council," said Maynard Harrison. After the minority report was read, Ald. E. H. Culleton announced he would move to have it filed on the ground it was not in proper form.

The total budget last year was \$77,460,000, or which \$22,357,407 was for corporate purposes.

Budget in Detail.

The principal items in this year's budget are:

CORPORATE.

Mayor's office.....\$ 60,070
Morals commission..... 9,000
Circusman pension..... 29,150
Lev. due to state..... 46,115
Controller's office..... 231,405
Department of finance..... 2,559,025
Election commissioners..... 1,007,000
Police department..... 688,380
Municipal court..... 1,007,455
Fire department..... 1,475,140
Health department..... 949,204
Board local improvements..... 118,852
Public service department..... 269,300
Treasurer's department..... 2,260,598
Bureau of streets..... 8,816,000

OTHER APPROPRIATIONS.

From vehicle tax fund..... 849,040
From vehicle and subway companies..... 2,000
Disaster fund..... 5,844,715
Water fund..... 8,707,200
Public library..... 1,055,000
Post office and mail..... 2,200,000
Gas and electricity..... 2,260,598
Bureau of streets..... 20,700,000

After Ald. Merriam's motion is disposed of, the council will probably resolve itself into a committee of the whole. It is the intention of Chairman Richter of the finance committee to have the budget passed today or tonight if possible.

Armored Too Late.

The efforts of the armored squad to rescue Mrs. Krajacic were unsuccessful yesterday evening. She fled a few minutes after the apparatus arrived. She was found unconscious in her home, 1438 Artesian avenue, by her husband, Frank Krajacic, who had returned from work shortly after 6 o'clock. Gas was escaping from the stove. Relatives say there was no reason for outside,

Her Finger Bit; Gets Divorce.



Mrs. FLORENCE WICKES JOHNSTONE

Mrs. Florence L. Johnstone, daughter of the late Thomas U. Wickes, vice president of the Standard Oil Company and central figure in the matrimonial tangles, got a decree yesterday divorcing her from Gilbert L. Johnstone. To substantiate her charges of cruelty, Mrs. Johnstone testified that, on one occasion her husband became extremely angry and hit her finger. She also accused him of having injured her spine on one of a number of occasions when he pinned her to the floor, kneeling with his full weight on her shoulders. Mrs. Johnstone's testimony was corroborated by her mother, Mrs. Laura U. Wickes.

When Thomas Wickes' will was being contested in 1907 several interesting chapters in his private life came to light. After his marriage to Mrs. Laura Wickes in 1871, it was testified, Wickes met and became acquainted with Mrs. Croft. At his suggestion, Wickes and Mrs. Croft married at a dinner. To this he made a proposition similar to that which Mrs. Croft had accepted. While Mrs. Nelson was divorcing her husband Wickes cut loose from his second wife. He married Mrs. Nelson in 1901. Three years later the couple were divorced. Next year Wickes died.

ANOTHER LUNATIC FREED; ANOTHER WIFE IS DYING.

FIVE DIE WHEN YACHT IS DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Blast Follows Lighting of Match in Gas-Filled Cabin of Vessel Off Englehardt, N. C.

Beaufort, N. C., Jan. 15.—Five persons are dead as the result of the destruction of the private yacht July by fire in Pamlico sound, near Englehardt, N. C., early today. Only one of six persons aboard escaped.

The dead are J. W. Murray, president of the Piedmont Traction company of Beaufort, N. C.; Mrs. W. F. Fouch of Beaufort, G. P. Dodson of Morehead, Va., and the two members of the crew.

Mrs. Murray, who is an excellent swimmer, swam to shore unharmed. She said the cabin filled with gas from a leaking tank, blazed when one of the party lighted a match.

"ONE TERM" BILL OFFERED.

Would Amend Constitution Giving President Six Year Term Only.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 15.—A resolution proposing to amend the constitution to provide a single term of six years for the president and vice president was introduced in the house today by Representative Beekes of Michigan. The resolution also provides that the president on retirement shall become a member-at-large of the senate.

It is proposed that members of the house shall be elected for three years and that congress shall be convened the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January.

This date also is set for the inauguration of the president.

U. S. HOLDS MEXICAN CHIEF.

Gomez, Ex-General, Detained at New Orleans—Serious Charges Intimated.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 15.—Quirino Gomez, a brigadier general in the Mexican Federal army, during the Huerta regime, is in custody of the immigration authorities here.

It is intimated that when further instructions are received from Washington a more serious charge may be lodged against him.

This date also is set for the inauguration of the president.

Opportunities

BEING in a position to apprehend opportunities in flowers we have always made it a policy to give our patrons the advantage of our experience and would quote the following real bargains in flowers, continuing for one week, January 16th to 22nd inclusive.

Two dozen Carnations in a Moss Aztec art pottery vase, \$1. Fern Dish of this ware filled with choice ferns, 35c each.

Perhaps the most practical and popular pottery yet shown in connection with plants and cut flowers is this ware, being conventional in color and outline and especially attractive for decorative effects.

Growing Tulips in twig baskets, \$1.50 each.

Bucket of cut Spring Flowers, \$1 each.

Boxes of Flowers consisting of twelve roses, twelve carnations, twelve narcissus, with greens, \$1 each.

China center pieces for cut flowers holding from four to six separate bouquets, filled with flowers and ferns, complete \$2.50 and \$3.50 each.

Indoor window boxes and standing fernery, linings filled with blooming plants or ferns on short notice.

Souvenir of Guillard, a beautiful new bronze rose.

Corage bouquets of 100 best double violets, together with lilies of the valley, gardenias or orchids, accessories included, \$1.25 each.

Long stemmed American Beauties, best quality, 4 ft. stems and over, \$5 per doz. Cecil Bruner, pink and yellow, 50c a dozen. Orchids and gardenias, 25c each.

Lilies of the Valley, 2 dozen for 75c. Narcissus, 35c a dozen. Violets, 25c a bunch.

Every kind of floral arrangement by thoroughly experienced florists.

A. LANGE, Florist
25 E. MADISON STREET

Tel. Central 3777-3778

SCOTT TELLS HOW HE ENDED STRIFE ON U. S. BORDER

General, in City, Says Villa Asked Eight Hours to Finish Battle.

A baldheaded man with a jolly, red face, and humorous twinkles behind large gold rimmed spectacles, sat alone at a table yesterday in the basement cafe of the Hotel Brevoort.

At an opposite table a reporter for THE TRIBUNE stopped in the middle of a noon breakfast, when he recognized the broad shoulders and ample girth of the elderly man with the jolly red face.

"Hello, general! Welcome back from the border," the reporter said as he stepped up to the table.

Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the United States army, looked up his hands poised above a finger bowl. The water was dripping from the three fingers that remain on each of the general's battle scarred hands.

Just from El Paso.

"How on earth did your paper know I was here?" he said. "It was the first question of the veteran commander, whose reputation among correspondents is greater as an interviewer than that of a man interviewed. I have never seen a man like him."

I thought I had told you I was here at 5 o'clock for Washington and home."

"Everything is peaceful now along the United States-Mexican border. There is nothing that can come up there that can't be settled between Gen. Villa and myself," he said.

"My negotiations were entirely peaceful. It is not his first. In 1878, when he was a second lieutenant in the famous Seventh cavalry-Custer's old command—he conducted his first peace conference by means of the sign language with the Cheyenne Indians chief in the Black Hills of the Dakotas. After the conflict the Indians washed the war paint from their faces. A serious outbreak had been prevented."

Gen. Scott's name among the Indians is "Mole Tequop"—"He talks with his hands."

In the Philippines, where he was sent to bring peace to the disturbed province of Mindanao, he succeeded in collecting the heads of several hundred rebels.

He was placed in jail, where he was tried and sentenced to death. He was released by General M. L. F. Neale, who manifested a wonderful discipline under the trying circumstances at Naco, where several of his comrades were killed or wounded by Mexican bullets. The rank and file of the army has long returned the compliment, not by adoring Scott's name, but by calling him "The Old Man of Peace."

Gen. Scott, accompanied by Col. R. L. Michie, a member of the general staff, left Chicago during the afternoon for Washington.

RAPS COLONEL ON HUERTA.

Commoner Sarcastic on Roosevelt's Attitude Toward Ousting of the Dictator.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 15.—[Special]—In a sarcastic reference to Col. Roosevelt's criticism of President Wilson for not recognizing Gen. Huerta, Secretary of State Bryan is said to have responded that the administration was without merit, and wrote the Commoner a sharp reply.

Mr. Bryan was without a good portion going for music lessons. She became of age on June 3, 1902, and things ran smoothly until her engagement to Henry Ludlam, head of a Philadelphia dramatic school, was announced. The estrangement between the sisters became complete when Mrs. Ludlam married the actor in April, 1906.

Ludlam was banished from the Channon residence, and he retaliated, it is charged, by inducing his wife to take back a \$40,000 Dearborn avenue residence which she gave to Mrs. Channon. Later the Ludlamites filed a bill for an accounting in the United States circuit court, alleging the Channons combined to defraud Mrs. Ludlam out of \$100,000.

Romance and Disputes.

Mabel Aroy, a "few years off," was considered one of the most beautiful girls in the north. She had about \$20,000 from her father. Her sister, Mrs. Channon, looked after her affairs and Miss Mabel became dissatisfied, and matters were turned over to Mr. Channon.

Much money was spent on the young woman's education, a good portion going for music lessons. She became of age on June 3, 1902, and things ran smoothly until her engagement to Henry Ludlam, head of a Philadelphia dramatic school, was announced. The estrangement between the sisters became complete when Mrs. Ludlam married the actor in April, 1906.

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A Simon Turkish Bath

will eliminate poisons—stimulates circulation—restores health and vigor.

SYLVESTER J. SIMON, the noted Health Builder, has built a \$50,000 tile and marble bath palace. Every device for your comfort. Every hook and cranny, every spot is snowy white. Every employee here is committed to a policy of service.

Turkish Bath Including hot room, steam room, tub, shower, and snowy white bed all night.

Electric Bath Including electric tub bath, hot room, soap down and shower and a private room and bed all night.

Combination Bath Including all of the above with olive oil rub, salt glow and alcohol massage. \$2.00.

SIMON BATHS GOOD FOR COLDS VENTILATED HOT ROOMS 73 W. RANDOLPH STREET

Now they're \$1.25 off.

SELZ SHOES

This is the third week of our special clearance of Selz fine shoes. These shoes are all fresh goods, in all leathers. Last week was a strenuous week, more came than we had prepared for. Some were unable to receive proper attention last Saturday. This has been corrected. Every arrangement possible is made to give prompt and expert service this week.

From expressions we hear, Chicago people seem to appreciate our frankness in announcing exactly what reductions and saving will be made.

Here's what we have done so far:

Regular \$10 Shoes go at.....\$2.75

Regular \$4.00 Shoes go at..... 2.25

Regular \$2.50 Shoes go at..... 1.75

Regular \$3.50 Shoes go at..... 2.50

Regular \$5.00 Shoes go at..... 3.25

Regular \$6.00 Shoes go at..... 4.75

Regular \$7.00 Shoes go at..... 5.75

1.25 OFF

Regular \$10 Shoes go at.....\$2.75

Regular \$4.00 Shoes go at..... 2.25

Regular \$2.50 Shoes go at..... 1.75

Regular \$3.50 Shoes go at..... 2.50

Regular \$5.00 Shoes go at..... 3.25

Regular \$6.00 Shoes go at..... 4.75

Regular \$7.00 Shoes go at..... 5.75

CHICAGOAN AID IN ALL TROUBLES WITHIN WAR ZONE

Robert J. Thompson, Consul at Aachen, Smooths Aliens' Paths.



ROBERT J. THOMPSON.

BY JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT.
(STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.)
AACHEN, Germany, Jan. 1.—Who is the best friend of the troubled alien, homeless and all at sea, in northern Germany, these days?

"Thompson from Chicago."

Who deals in the course of one day with the affairs of Germans, Englishmen, Frenchmen, Russians, Swiss, and Japanese, and at the end of the day has them all looking to him as a kind of international arbiter of individual troubles?

"Thompson from Chicago."

Who escorts a dislocated Englishwoman up way to Crefeld that she may visit her husband, who is a prisoner of war in Germany, and sends her back over the Holland border with a look of gratitude in her eyes for his act and for the courtesy of the German officers?

"Thompson from Chicago."

Who gets American correspondents invited to spend a week on the German battle front in France or at the great headquarters of the German armies?

"Thompson from Chicago."

Who takes over the work of half a dozen other consuls who have been banished from Germany?

"Thompson from Chicago."

Helps Most People.

Whether his own country appreciates it or not, the truth is that Robert J. Thompson, American consul at Aachen, has been of more help to more people than any other official American stationed in Germany since the outbreak of the war.

The position of this border city is partly the cause of that his own willing spirit is the other half of the explanation.

Ahead of the commander of the roads leading from Cologne and Dusseldorf to the great German cities of Cologne and Dusseldorf. It is the headquarters for Perseverance and the rallying point for aliens who want to get out of Germany or get into Germany.

Dealing directly with the laconic German authorities, they are likely to receive terse answers to encounter wearisome delays.

Then they turn to Mr. Thompson, and if Mr. Thompson who alleviates suspicion, smooths away difficulties, and turns rancor into understanding, "He can ask much of Germany, because the Germans trust him and because they know he never will ask too much."

His name is an institution.

In fact, he is known to be an independent and has become a kind of institution, combination of postoffice, bank, bureau of inquiry, and domestic adviser.

He calms hysterical women and reunites husbands and wives whom the chances of war have widely separated. He telephones and telegraphs until he has got the unsound passports of rustle-trained aliens wired into some kind of order and authenticity. He strikes the penniless, seldom with any assurance that he will ever see the color of his money again.

He extricates incompetent and bony bodies from trouble into which there was not the slightest excuse for their sending themselves, and at parting he gently impresses upon them that war is war and that the curious American, seeking "a bit of adventure" by going into Belgium, would more wisely transfer his operations to Alaska or the Sandwich Islands.

He negotiates the checks of persons who plausibly wonder why a German hotel-keeper charged a check on an English bank when the two nations are in a life and death struggle.

He hunts for and finds American correspondents with whom their papers are feverishly trying to get in touch. And receipts for and forwards batches of letters which come to him halfway across the empire from correspondents in Berlin who cannot otherwise be sure that their papers ever will hear from them.

He gets stock for cable tolls, and he gets.

He receives the affections of German officers when he goes for automobile-ben-

United States Consul
in Western War Zone

RUSSIA SENDING A NEW ARMY TO INVADE GERMANY

Kaiser's Forces Driven Back
Along Frontier; Russians
40 Miles from Thorn.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The latest official reports from the Russian general staff disclose a new operation on the part of the Russian army, which may have far-reaching results. The Russian cavalry has commenced a forward movement to northern Poland on the right bank of the lower Vistula river and has reached the Skawa river, some forty miles east of the German frontier town of Thorn, West Prussia, driving a small force of German cavalry and infantry before them.

It is believed that Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian forces, intends to use in this region an entirely new army, consisting, according to Petrograd dispatches, of from 800,000 to 1,000,000 men, operating in conjunction with an army which is advancing in East Prussia.

Russian Official Statement.

The following communication from the chief staff of the Russian commander in chief was issued tonight:

"On Jan. 13 and 14 the Germans made some unimportant attacks on our advanced columns in the region of Lötzen, East Prussia. They failed and retreated towards their position after having suffered heavy losses."

"Seven millions stand encamped in that ancient land.

We here, full charged with our own maimed and dead

And coiled in throbbing conflicts slow and hand.

Seven millions stand.

No man can say

To your great country that with scant delay

You must perforce ease them in their sore need.

We know that nearer first your duty lies

But it is much to ask that you let plead

Your loving kindness with you—willing wife.

Albeit that aught you owe and must repay

No man can say.

so, which civilians are not supposed to have, by saying: "It is for the fatherland." Then they choke up and fill the tanks to overflowing.

He forwards gifts sent from foreign lands to prisoners of war in Germany, he writes to the numerous ones he says things which cause it to dawn on them that fluency in slanders of Germany is no proof of courage.

It is marvelous how he carries water on both shoulders without truckling. Yet the explanation seems to be the simple one that he is patient and on the square. He is tactful without deviousness, and he can be agreeable without recourse to flattery.

Formerly Chicago Reporter.

Twenty-two years ago Mr. Thompson was a newspaper reporter in Chicago. That was just before the world's fair, and he was writing for the Times. There were rumors of dissensions among the fair directors and the Times knew that Thompson, who had been assigned to the world's fair, knew the facts.

He acknowledged that he did, but he refused to write the story on the grounds that it would work harm to the whole exposition project. He was discharged.

He says now that his dismissal could have been luckier for him, for it brought him into relations with many important men and led him into a larger career than newspaper reporting.

Years later he became the father of the project for the presentation of a statue of Lafayette to the city of Paris.

That is why Robert J. Thompson wears in his lapel today the red button of an officer of the Legion of Honor.

AMERICAN & IDEAL RADIATORS & BOILERS

This recognition of the perfection and supremacy of IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators is best attested in the adoption of these heating outfits by eminent officials, upon the high endorsements of boards of distinguished scientists, engineers and architects, for use in heating and fire-protecting such cherished and important buildings as

U. S. Capitol The Vatican Westminster Abbey Louvre Kaiser's Potsdam Palace Canadian Parliament Bldgs.
The White House Royal Palace, Edinburgh, British Museum, Louvre, Berlin Dom, Royal Palace, Madrid
Independence Hall Palaces, Uffizi Gallery, Palace Davanzati, Pasteur Institute, Musée de Cluny, Royal Palace, Tokio
Old North Church Roman Senate, Warwick Castle, Musée du Louvre, Sultan's Palace, Royal Palace, Tokyo
Old Boston State House Strozzi Palace, Bank of England, Palais du Luxembourg, Vienna University, Hotel, Cairo
West Point Strozzi Palace, London Royal Exchange, Paris Bourse, Vienna University, Women's Academy, Melbourne Hospital, etc.
U. S. Treasury Monte Carlo Casino, Grand Hotel, Pretoria, Bank of France, Women's Academy, Seoul

IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators have within the past few years been put in thousands of other notable buildings, palaces, institutions, universities, schools, churches, stores, flats, etc., of America and other countries. And best of all, these outfits have already been put into many hundred thousands of humble homes, old and new, farm and city. In countries where every penny counts, these heating outfits are thoroughly appreciated. If Americans were not so wasteful, no inhabited building of any kind in this country would be without an outfit of IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators. They are a paying investment—not an expense.

They save so much in fuel, need so little care, protect the family health, do away with repair bills, give vastly longer life to furnishings because of absence of ash-dust, soot and coal-grease, will heat as long as the building stands and finally enable one to sell or rent his property at quicker, higher price.

Don't wait until you build—comfort your present home. Our founders are so located in home and abroad that they are heavily in freight and handling between maker and user. Sold at prices no greater than asked for inferior apparatus. Fully guaranteed.

Accept no substitute. Call, phone or write to-day for free catalog. "Ideal Heating." Puts you under no obligation to buy. Iron prices now rule the lowest in a decade. Act now, when you can be sure to get the services of the most skillful fitters!

Learn about this successful, stationary Vacuum Cleaner, at \$150.

Our ARCO WAND Vacuum Cleaner has been in steady use for over three years, and no failures. It works through an iron suction pipe running to each floor of home—or other structure. Keeps all rooms thoroughly cleaned of dirt, dust, cobwebs, moths, insect eggs, which are drawn to sealed dust-bucket in basement, without repairs, as long as the building it cleans. Sold in sizes at \$150 up. Ask for new catalog (free).

Sold by all dealers. No exclusive agents.

Public Showrooms at Chicago, New York, Boston, Providence, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Rochester, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit, Atlanta, Birmingham, New Orleans, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Omaha, Minneapolis, St. Paul, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Seattle, Portland, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Bradenton (Fla.), London, Paris, Brussels, Berlin, Cologne, Milan, Vienna.

Write Department N-50
816-822 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
ELIZABETH HALL
Kingsbridge and Elmwood Methods. Mid-Year Class begins Feb. 1. First year courses for Physical Education, Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics, Drawing, Art, Domestic Science, Music, Art, Certified and Privileged Equipment for Fire Protection, Engineering, Architecture, Building, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, and other Engineering Sciences. Rates moderate. References required. Catalogue. Miss Martha C. Brissette.

S. T. MARY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN. New York Opens January 6th. The Rev. Mrs. Mary C. Brissette, President. For Little Girls from 12 to 18 Years Old. KNOXVILLE, ILLINOIS. Address Miss E. Howard, Principal.

CHICAGO KINDERGARTEN INSTITUTE. 2 year Normal Kindergarten Course. Mid-Year Class begins Feb. 1. First year course for Physical Education, Chemistry, Physics, Drawing, Art, Domestic Science, Music, Art, Certified and Privileged Equipment for Fire Protection, Engineering, Architecture, Building, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, and other Engineering Sciences. Rates moderate. References required. Catalogue. Miss Martha C. Brissette.

CHICAGO SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION FOR WOMEN. Ms. Mary L. Farnham, Director. Mid-Year class begins February 1st. The year Normal Course for Physical Education, Chemistry, Physics, Drawing, Art, Domestic Science, Music, Art, Certified and Privileged Equipment for Fire Protection, Engineering, Architecture, Building, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, and other Engineering Sciences. Rates moderate. References required. Catalogue. Miss Martha C. Brissette.

NATIONAL KINDERGARTEN COLLEGE. ELIZABETH HALL Kingsbridge and Elmwood Methods. Mid-Year Class begins Feb. 1. First year courses for Physical Education, Chemistry, Physics, Drawing, Art, Domestic Science, Music, Art, Certified and Privileged Equipment for Fire Protection, Engineering, Architecture, Building, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, and other Engineering Sciences. Rates moderate. References required. Catalogue. Miss Martha C. Brissette.

ARMOUR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. Second Semester Classes begin Jan. 22, 1915. For detailed information address Secretary, Box 14, 420 South Wells Ave., Chicago.

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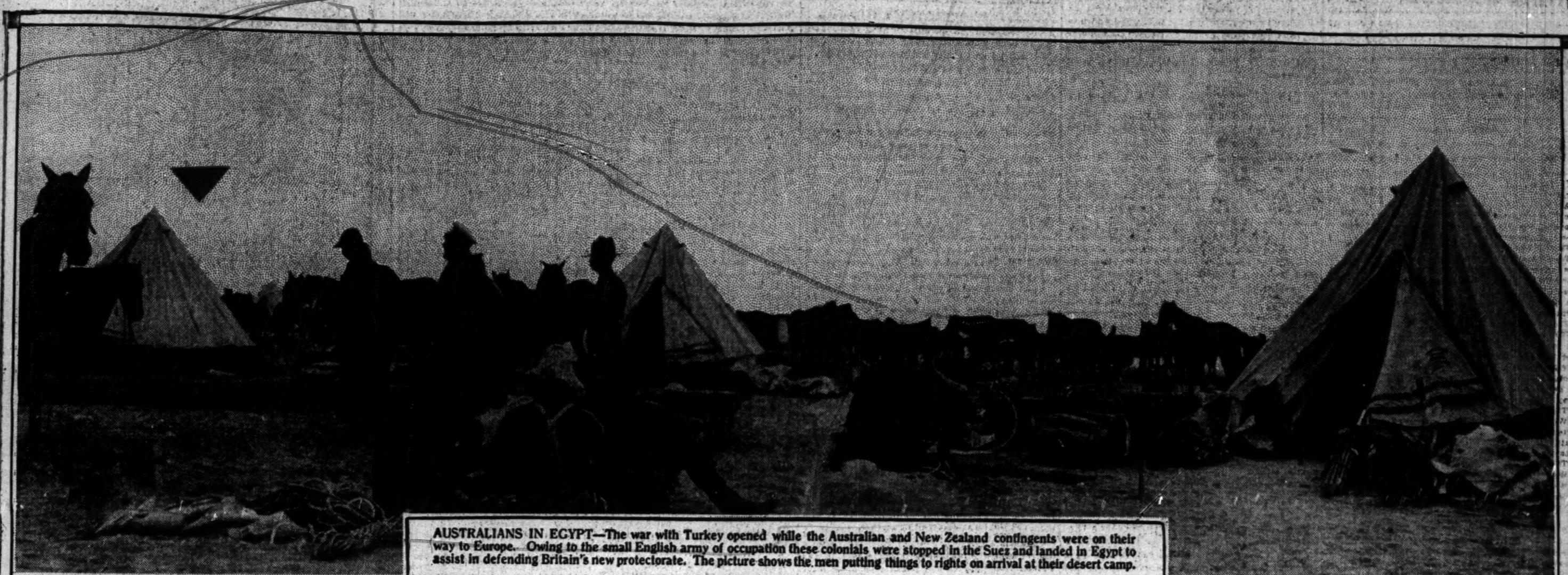
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ILLINOIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. Second Semester

Australians and New Zealanders Aid in Defense of Egypt.



AUSTRALIANS IN EGYPT.—The war with Turkey opened while the Australian and New Zealand contingents were on their way to Europe. Owing to the small English army of occupation these colonials were stopped in the Suez and landed in Egypt to assist in defending Britain's new protectorate. The picture shows the men putting things to rights on arrival at their desert camp.

PHOTO © NEW YORK TIMES CO



NEW ZEALANDERS IN EGYPT.—The picture shows the parade of the first brigade of the New Zealand contingent on its arrival at the camp in the Egyptian desert. The threatened attack on the Suez canal brought these men into active duty as soon as they landed. So far, however, the Turks and Arabians have failed to push their campaign toward the Red Sea.

PHOTO © NEW YORK TIMES CO



AUSTRALIAN REINFORCEMENTS FOR EGYPT.—On a peace footing the forces in Egypt consist of the Egyptian army of 17,000 native troops and the army of occupation (British), 6,000. The existing Egyptian army was disbanded in 1882, and the organization of the new army intrusted to a British general officer who was given the title of Sirdar. Service is compulsory for three years, but in times of peace only a fraction of the men who are liable actually serve. In the Sudanese battalions service is voluntary and extended. Since the opening of the war the army has been materially increased.

PHOTO © NEW YORK TIMES CO



COL. PLUGGE, COMMANDER OF THE NEW ZEALANDERS IN EGYPT.—This island possession of Great Britain was better prepared for war than England. It passed a defense act in 1909 by which every male New Zealander from the age of 12 to 25 is provided with gradual military training. There are no distinctions and no exceptions except for the physically unfit. From 12 to 14 the boy is a junior cadet, from 14 to 18 a senior cadet, and from 18 to 25 he becomes a soldier in the territorial force. From 25 to 30 he belongs to the reserve. This territorial force is about 30,000 strong and is organized into field and coast defense units, with practically the same establishment for peace as in war. The force is fully armed and equipped according to the most modern standard. It had just been brought up to complete working order when the great European war broke out and every man was eager for a chance to get into it.

Australia has much the same system of compulsory training as New Zealand. The training of the cadets begins at 12 years and ends at 18, followed by one year in the citizen forces as recruits, after which the men remain as soldiers for 7 years. Under a complete working of the plan there will be 150,000 cadets and 120,000 citizen soldiers, made up as follows: 23 infantry brigades, 28 regiments of light horse, 49 field and 7 heavy batteries, and 14 companies of engineers.

PHOTO © NEW YORK TIMES CO



POINT OF LATEST GERMAN DRIVE TO PARIS.—Soissons, for several days, has been a point of attack by the Germans, who are said to be under the personal direction of the Kaiser. Six towns north and northeast of Soissons have been captured by the Germans, and the French have retreated to the south of the River Aisne. Soissons is 55 miles from Paris.



NEW RULER OF EGYPT.—Hussein Kemal, who succeeded Abbas II, to the Khedivate of Egypt with the title of Sultan, is an uncle of the former ruler, and the eldest living prince of the family of Mohamed Ali, the founder of the dynasty, who reigned from 1811-48. The annual allowance of the Khedive is \$500,000.



FORMER KHEDIVE OF EGYPT.—Abbas II threw his lot with the Turks when they entered the war early in November as an ally of Germany. Prompt action by the British kept the native population from getting beyond control. The Khedive left Egypt before he took his stand against England. The former sovereign of Egypt succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, Mohamed Tewfik, in 1892.

The Chicago Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 16, 1847.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 8, 1903, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1903.

All unsolicited articles, manuscripts, letters, and pictures sent to "The Tribune" are sent at the owner's risk, and the Tribune company expressly repudiates any liability or responsibility for their safe custody or return.

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THE BUSINESS MIND AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

SWORN STATEMENT.
The paid circulation of "The Chicago Tribune," as reported under oath to the United States government under section 4671c of the postal laws and regulations, being the average from April 1, 1914, to Sept. 30, 1914:

Daily 300,316

Sunday 430,735

The above figures are exclusive of all papers which have been wasted, spoiled, returned, duplicated, delivered as complimentary, in exchange, as samples, which were missed or lost, or were late in arriving at their destination, or that remained unsold. They also are exclusive of papers paid for but on which money so paid has been refunded.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1915.

GOING BACK TO THE BASKET.

We fear that going back to the market basket will be found to be as impossible as going back to the ox cart. A north side suburb is trying it to reduce the cost of provisioning. It has tried every now and then when ardent folk seek to demonstrate that if the good wife took her basket, selected her purchases carefully, and spared the green grocer the necessity of making deliveries, prices would go down.

We fear it will not work. When folk had plenty of time it was possible to wait a half hour in the grocery store while the inept fingers of the grocer—men—they were inept in those days—tied up two pounds of sugar and his apt tongue complained that no one got sore fingers breaking wrapping string with business as slack as it was. Folk visited while they waited. The store was a social center.

In more leisurely days it was possible for the housewife to have the horse hitched up and go jogging forth to do marketing and make a few calls. She'd miss her bridge now, or her dressmaker or the matinee.

The market basket is a delusion. The telephone has taken its place and we cannot escape our destiny. It is to do nothing and do it with great rapidity of motion.

WHAT DOES TAX OR REVENUE REFORM MEAN?

The industrial, commercial, and civic bodies of Chicago have awakened to the gravity of the revenue and taxation situation in this state, and vigorous action, cooperative and concerted action, is planned. This is a hopeful and heartening sign. Apathy and division have stood for years in the way of reform, and the sort of legislatures we have had in recent years could hardly be expected to develop initiative or constructive intelligence. We shall need plenty of education and hard work by important bodies to succeed in the campaign for tax reform and for a constitutional convention as the means to that end.

Meantime *The Tribune* would venture a suggestion to the leaders in the tax reform movement. It is not enough to denounce and condemn the present general property tax—the people must be told and shown what there is to put in the place of that antiquated and impossible tax. A small and competent committee of citizens and officials should be appointed to study the tax reform laws and proposals of those progressive states that have acted, have modified their general property tax statutes, and have revised their constitutions to remove barriers to such reform. Our problem is a national problem, and the remedies that have been applied elsewhere, or that are being proposed elsewhere—Massachusetts, New York, etc.—have an immediate and vital interest to us.

Now, as a matter of fact, there is a well defined trend in revenue legislation or tax reform. A recent federal report deals with the subject and pointed out in what direction tax reform has been moving—Ohio, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, California, Oregon, Wisconsin, and other states have wrestled with the problem and attempted certain solutions. We shall indicate, on another occasion, just what those solutions are, in their most general aspects. But the civic and commercial bodies that are now taking up so energetically the whole subject should prepare a careful and illuminating digest of the tax amendments adopted and the revenue reforms enacted in, say, the last ten or fifteen years. Such a report would inform the people and the legislators of Illinois what tax reform is and means in this country at this time. It would give the state positive and definite ideas, palpable proposals to consider and digest. We needn't copy any particular measure or series of measures, but to know the best that has been done elsewhere is to have a solid foundation to build on and to build under a firm and well digested conception of the kind of structure we wish to erect in this state.

PAYING BRIDEWELL PRISONERS.

True and sensible reforms make their way slowly but surely. A few years ago, if memory serves, New Jersey set the example—and how bold it seemed!—of paying prisoners. The question was tentatively discussed at conferences of criminologists and prison wardens, and while the principle involved appeared clear enough, the practical difficulty of any "paying prisoners" plan were so many and so formidable that few ventured to hope for rapid progress.

But progress there has been. The finance committee of our own city council has appropriated a small sum of money for the purpose of testing, in a modest way, the idea of paying bridewell inmates for their work; the wages either to go to the support of the unfortunate and often destitute families of these prisoners, or else to be saved for the benefit of the prisoner himself at the expiration of his term of incarceration.

It is earnestly to be hoped that this appropriation will not be disturbed. Superintendent Whitman may be trusted to work and think out a suitable plan of payment and even to make it reformatory and corrective in its effects. It hardly needs saying that efficiency and strict honesty at every stage of the process will be the essential condition of success in any general "pay or prisoners plan." In the hands of incompetent or spoils wardens or superintendents the plan will spell graft and waste and favoritism. However, when we are certain the principle is sound the thing to do is to adopt it and then see to it that the right men and the right means are employed to carry it out. Pay to prisoners means less pauperism, less pressure on public and private charity, and

more incentive for reclamation and return to the path of industry and rectitude.

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THE BUSINESS MIND AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

Months ago THE TRIBUNE pointed out that in the United States progress toward the solution of the unemployment problem would be slow from zero; that as a nation we have given practically no thought to the matter, and that the greatest need is constructive and earnest study by trained men from the active fields of industry and commerce, aided by scholarly economists.

It is with genuine pleasure that the sincere friend of justice and humanity notes any substantial advance toward the solution of the unemployment problem. Business men have been thinking and conferring about unemployment. A helpful beginning has been made in New York and Boston. Let us hope Chicago will not lag behind.

The business bodies like the Boston chamber of commerce or the Gary citizens' committee in New York are not disposed to recommend, vaguely, state insurance schemes against unemployment. They are aware that insurance, good as it is, helps those of the unemployed who are best able to help themselves—skilled, well paid, and well organized workers. This is true of the British social insurance act, and it is true of similar legislation elsewhere. The first steps should be taken, manifestly, in the interest of the less skilled, the unskilled, the less well paid, less well organized and less thrifty and secure workmen and workingwomen. Where unemployment spells not an enforced vacation and the use of savings, but distress, suffering, worry, despair, then insurance is not likely to offer a remedy—at least, not for some time to come.

STEVE CASEY, law '14, is going to practice law in this city and he will be located in the Wilson building. He will practice by himself for the present.—LOWE CITY CITIZEN.

They usually do.

Attention, Marines!

Sir: Answering the question myself, I would say that the reason you resemble the British navy is that the loss of a ship or two does not faze you. You report Submarine D-20 missing, and the first line battleship J. H. captured by the enemy.

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TRYING TO KID SOMEBODY!

From the *Freight Journal-Standard*. I wish to thank Henry Schur, Edward Schur, Charles Schur and their brothers for kind attention.

GEAS, BIRMINGHAM.

Mr. Chas. Holzinger: Is regard to your above card of thanks please don't mention it hoping the year 1915 will give you a broader view of living. Best regards and happy New Year, especially to your wife.

"FOR THIS" says a newspaper account of a prisoner who is to be transferred to Sing Sing.

He received ten years additional to his life sentence." The chances are he will die in jail.

ON LEARNING.

(From the *Hitherto unpublished Letters of Thomas Wrot, Eng.*)

MY Dear Rokeby: It is not such an awsome thing to be learned. Perhaps you have listened to a brilliant lecturer in a seminar room or even in a well filled audience hall. At the close of the hour you went away oppressed by the feeling that you had been overwhelmed in an avalanche of cut diamonds. Much learning had made the professor mad, you fancied, and how tamely were you yourself! But have you not yet discovered how easy it is, if the god is in you (*enthusiasmus*) and you have freshly filled your mind with your subject, to do the same thing yourself? Have you never lost yourself in a dangerous over your theme before a sympathetic audience—especially one that you knew less than you about the matter in hand? You probably gave your hearers that awesome feeling, too. Similarly, though in this instance the diamonds are past, the street corner orator and the vendor of Ready Reliefs at the tail of a cart impress their lowly listeners. If I am not thorasnically inclined, you understand, when I assume that you and I can distinguish between pearls and oyster shells. You recall Bibi, our inspired tutor at St. Christopher's. He told me once in after years that there was a deal of "bluff" in lecturing and teaching. "Frequently I used to feel," he said, "when I went into my class room as though I would do almost anything not to display my ignorance that day. But a perfect state of words would drown my self-consciousness and soothe the usually active minds of my students into a drowsy state." *Mentes hominum mirabilis!* Suggestion seems to be the preconceal of most if not all the provinces of the mind. But Bibi's torch never went out, of course; he was a linear descendant of Prometheus. Scoliosis will carry one only just so far... By the bye, Rokeby, should you be looking for an example of how a sensitive, imaginative soul must gnash its teeth in impotence over the guileless but prestrating "bombe" of mediocrity in the presence of art, ask our friend the Earl of Calamus to tell you what question is most frequently asked about the stethes in his fine collection, as the pumpkins pass in and out before those poetic portrayals of movement and song. With guns chewing assurance and hopeless parables in three will sail, as he stands before a wisp of cloud, a twisted sand poplar, or a suggestion of wave-swept beach: "And where was this taken at, Sir?" Calamus was so distraught when I saw him last that I was minded to invite him to Strohengrass for a week's shooting...

You know of anything that is needed more in the United States just now than a new Secretary of State? I do not. Truly. T. W.

"WHY not?" offers F. G. H., helpfully. "place cross bars every three feet in the street cars instead of steps? More of us could hang on them."

HENRY SEVERY Ordered Fumigated.—Sandwich, Ill., Free Press.

Pass it on to Briggs for his "When a Father Needs a Friend" series, writes C. W. J.

DON'T WORRY.

Sir: We talk awfully loud, so if any of our neighbors send in any of our stuff don't publish it.

A. R.

GADDERS who enjoy roughing it are advised, by R. R., to put up at the Emery hotel when in Thermopolis, Wyo.

A LOST PLEIAH.

(From the *Grindell, Ia., Herald*.)

Last New Year's eve the Star, on Broad street, between 4th and 5th ave.

SINCE our New Year resolution is in fragments we may as well mention that Sleepier the Printer does in Long Beach, Cal.

COULD anything be more fascinating than the daily reports of winter baseball?

ANSWER: Yes; a seed catalogue.

R. L. T.

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You played a piece replete with frills,

Composed, I think, by S. B. Mills.

Are the sweating walls before radiation

is installed and to be guided by them in

placing the coils.

How to Keep Well. By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnosis or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

(Copyright: 1915. By Dr. W. A. Evans.)

SWEATY WALLS.

WALKING home in the late afternoon of Oct. 21 we noticed that the sidewalk on the south side of the street was wet, while that on the north side was dry. The buildings on the south side were wet and those on the north side dry. A man in the party called attention to the condition. He thought it had rained heavily on the south sidewalk, while the north sidewalk was outside the rain zone.

Chicago has some sharply defined break storms. Prof. Cox of the Chicago weather bureau tells of a storm in November, 1908, in which fourteen inches of snow fell in South Chicago, while five miles away in Halsted street the skies remained clear and the sun shone brightly.

But this fresh occurrence of Oct. 21 was not a rain storm, not a freak, and not peculiar to Chicago. What had happened was this:

There was a heavy dew on the south pavement when we started on the north. On Oct. 21 the records of the weather office show that the day was bright, the wind movement was light, and the relative humidity was high. The air was carrying about as much moisture as it could hold at the prevailing temperature.

The buildings on the south side of the street shaded the south pavement. The temperature of the stone fell. The air in contact with the stone was chilled. As cold air will hold less water than warm some of the water of the air was precipitated on the stone. The north sidewalk was as warm as the air and no dew fell on it.

No doubt a great many persons noticed this afternoon that their walls were sweating. Perhaps the paper was loosened from some of the walls. If those persons noticed closely the walls which sweat were those on the north and east. The moisture on the wall was deposited from the air. But it was the chilling of the wall which caused the deposit.

The condition can be prevented by raising the temperature of the air, whereupon the air needs and therefore holds the moisture, or by raising the temperature of the wall. There are several ways of doing this. One is to place the radiators on the cold walls. Another is to build an air space in the walls. Another is to add plenty of insulation in the wall, and another to build the north and east walls thicker than those with less tendency to sweat.

NO SPECIAL BRAIN FOOD.

C. E. D. writes: "Is it not a fact that tea is more injurious to the system than coffee? What is considered the best brain food which one can eat? What will prevent perspiring feet, and is it injurious to take means of preventing the feet from perspiring?"

REPLY.

1. No. 2. There are no special brain foods. One good food is as much a brain food as another.

REPLY.

Remove the scales just before retiring by washing with warm water. It may be necessary to wind some cottonwool around the toes and fingers and use it to get the scales away. After the scales are removed apply a 1 per cent yellow oxide of mercury ointment.

A far better plan, however, is to have an eye specialist examine your eyes and advise you as to their care.

LUMPS ON NECK.

L. E. W. writes: "I have several small lumps under the skin on each side of my neck. Are these tubercular glands? My neck has felt weak for the last two months, but I am gaining in weight. These lumps do not show. Can they be cured without operation?"

REPLY.

The glands are probably tubercular. Most cases of tubercular glands can be cured without operation.

1914.

BACKING OLSON IN MAYOR RACE; MERRIAM OUT

Progressives Agree to Aid
Judge; Republicans Will
Meet Today.

(Continued from first page.)

In single votes in the city committee, this apparently rests the issue to-day.

The rule adopted by the committeemen in December, in the preliminary stages of the mayoralty campaign, was that any candidate, to secure the regular organization label, shall have the support of twenty-four committeemen.

Under the Lounsbury-Brundage-Curran arrangement, the rule requires the support of the thirty-five committeemen from the Democratic and river wards and on the north side string which passed to the control of Edward J. Brundage at the last primaries, with two or three scattering wards, will be enabled to stop the proposed amalgamation of Republicans, Progressives, and the nonpartisan group behind a single candidate.

But they will be unable in the Republican committee to force the nomination of William Hale Thompson, the only active Republican primary candidate who appears to have a chance at such an important post as that of Judge Olson.

Mr. Thompson's position, as announced by the Association of the Bar, through the campaign which he has inaugurated, is that he denies the right of the Republican organization to name a candidate for mayor as outside of its primary law powers. He has insisted that he will not permit his own name to be before the Republican committee.

Regular organization leaders are not admitting they have been outgunned as yet, and exciting developments may be expected from this afternoon's session. It appears to be a certainty that the regulars who have participated in the negotiations between the Republicans and Progressives, leading to the first real attempt at a long-term arrangement since the days of the "Linen Back," will be kept from a consummation of the same so unanimously agreed to by all interests at stake by the opposition arrangement said to be cooking at the Galpin conference.

Race Four Years Ago.

Ald. Merriam was the Republican nominee for mayor four years ago, and selected his friend, Mr. Hale, and himself as his chief supporters. He was defeated because of the desertion from the standard of organization Republicans who should have supported him, till the deliberations for his name were coupled with that of Olson as a possible fusion candidate. Mr. Merriam, however, removed himself from the field.

"As a practical solution for our present difficulties, I believe the proposed movement offers the best out at the time," said Ald. Merriam. "You are offering a fusion in the nonpartisan cause. I offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to confer with the Republicans and Progressives in the choice of a fusion ticket. Today I offered a similar resolution in the Progressive committee in favor of fusion on an acceptable basis."

The names of Judge Olson and myself have been suggested by the fusion committee. I believe Judge Olson would make an excellent mayor. I hope he will make the fusion nomination, and in that case we will gladly do what I can to support him on the street or otherwise." Within a few minutes after the Progressive committee met to decide itself on the fusion proposition it became apparent that the harmony element was in a minority. Ald. Jacob A. Hey and his followers, who were in favor of nominating a city ticket, engaged in obstructive tactics, but they failed to receive enough votes to make much of a showing.

Hire's Merriam's Resolution.

Ald. Merriam's resolution, offered early in the proceedings, was as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that in the coming spring campaign the Progressives unite, if possible, with any party or parties, or with nonpartisans or independents, on a fusion ticket for mayor, city treasurer, and city clerk.

Opposition members tried to table the

THE HUB Henry C. Lytton & Sons

N. E. Corner State and Jackson

January Sale

\$3.50, \$4, \$5 Derbies

\$1.85



HERE'S an opportunity to secure a fine stiff hat from the world's most noted maker at very small cost. Each hat contains some slight imperfection that in no way affects the appearance or wearing qualities of the hat. The styles are of the very latest designs in all sizes. Also broken lines of our regular stiff and soft hats at \$1.85.

\$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00 cloth caps at 85¢

Main Floor

May Link G. O. P., Progressives, and Independents in Mayoralty Fight.



HARRY OLSON

ILLINOIS FACES BROAD INQUIRY INTO ELECTIONS

Federal Investigation May Include Several Congressional Districts.

(By a Staff Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 15.—(Special)—Members of the Illinois delegation in congress today learned that the inquiry into the election in the Eighteenth congressional district, the home of "Uncle Joe" Cannon, is likely to spread throughout the entire southern portion of the state.

Wholesale charges of irregularities in practically every district outside of Cook county have been presented to officials here.

One of the districts which is now under surveillance is the Twenty-second, in which East St. Louis is the principal city. Congressman Baltz, Democrat, representing that district, was defeated by former Congressman W. A. Rodenberg.

O'Hair Says Cannon Won.

One of the peculiar facts connected with the investigation is the determination of Congressman O'Hair of the Eighteenth district not to contest the election of Mr. Cannon in any event. Mr. O'Hair has refused to investigate his colleagues.

All he will say is that Cannon won and is entitled to the seat.

Danville Politicians Nervous.

Danville, Ill., Jan. 15.—(Special)—Danville is awaiting a federal investigation.

District Attorney Charles A. Karch of the eastern district of Illinois was absent from the city, but it is known that he has been in communication with the department of justice regarding the pending inquiry.

A secret investigator left here last Monday night for Washington after spending a week in quiet investigation.

MORE HARRISON WORKERS DESERT, SAY SWEITZER MEN.

Mayor's Criticism That Former
Supporters Who Left Him Are
"Morons" Brings New List.

Mayor Harrison's criticism yesterday that his former supporters who had joined the ranks of Robert M. Sweitzer did so because they failed to receive from him the official honors to which they believed they were entitled, were answered by the announcement from the Sweitzer headquarters of the names of still other Democrats who had made a like shift in recent days.

"It was not taken excepting upon the Fourth of July. A clique of young men infests the boats, looking upon unescorted young girls as 'legitimate prey.'

Lifesaving Too Few.

"It was found that the boats only carried lifelines and life rafts to serve the lives of 80 per cent of their passengers."

Confesses on the seamen's bill were unable to reach an agreement today. They will meet again on Monday.

LAKE EXCURSION BOAT "VICE" HIT

Chicago Education Board's Report Read in Senate Tilt on Seamen's Bill.

LAX MORALS CHARGED.

(By a Staff Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 15.—(Special)—The report of the Chicago board of education on the vice incident to the lake excursion traffic out of Chicago was the subject of a clash between Senator La Follette of Wisconsin and Senator Townsend of Michigan in the senate today.

Senator Townsend presented a petition from the Michigan state legislature condemning the La Follette seaman's bill.

The legislature, in a long resolution, declared that the passage of this measure would result in driving excursion steamers off the lake.

Senator La Follette promptly introduced the report of the Chicago school board, in which the attack on excursion boat vice appears.

Moral Conditions Bad.

"It was ascertained," says the report, "that during the summer of 1914 many of these excursion boats were merely floating saloons and that the sale of liquor to minors was not enforced. The discipline on most of the boats was lax; unescorted young girls were subject to indignities; immoral women and licentious men patronized the boats and moral conditions were bad and any one with 'the price' could rent a stateroom."

"The government is now following up the investigation. Slot machines, paddle and wheel games gave children their first lesson in gambling; bars were opened before the three mile limit was reached; decent liberties with women and rowdyism was rampant on 'big days,' especially the Fourth of July. A clique of young men infests the boats, looking upon unescorted young girls as 'legitimate prey.'

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January clearance—prices dropped on our finest suits and overcoats

1/4 and 1/2 savings on overcoats

1/4 and 1/2 savings on suits

1/4 and 1/2 savings on young men's clothes

1/4 and 1/2 savings on boys' clothes

Finest sack suits, fancy weaves; \$50, \$45 **\$28.50** and \$40 suits at

Blue serge suits, \$20, \$15
\$22.50 and \$25 values,

Choicest bound edge sack and frock suits; **\$28.50** values to \$50, at

Genuine Brooks and Carr silk-lined \$50 melton overcoats, at **\$25**

New \$40 Scotch black and white weave over-coats, reduced to **\$25**

\$25 and \$30 Hart Schaffner & Marx over-coats, reduced to **\$17.50**

World-famed English Burberry \$60, \$55 & **\$37.50** \$50 overcoats at

Burberry \$45, \$40 **\$28.50** & \$35 overcoats,

Maurice L. Rothschild

Southwest corner Jackson and State

Chicago
Minneapolis
St. Paul

The home of Johnston & Murphy Shoes

Room 1111,
19 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Money cheerfully refunded

DO YOU PAY RENT?

Wanted—the address of every rent

payer who would like to own his

own home. One who would like to

live in a near-by suburb on the Bur-

lington Railroad. I have something

that will particularly interest you.

No obligation and no personal

interview unless specially desired.

The man who pays rent is like the man walking around a circle. He never gets anywhere.

At this point Mr. Galpin entered the room and announced the conference had dissolved. He talked of the situation in much the same way that Mr. Brundage had.

MAYOR AND WIFE LEAD COUNTY DEMOCRACY BALL.

More than 1,000 City Employees, Wives, and Friends Attend Annual Event at Hotel La Salle.

Mayor Carter H. Harrison, with Mrs. Harrison, led the grand march that opened the annual ball of the Cook County Democracy at the Hotel La Salle last night.

There are eighteen ward committees present and two others accounted for by telephone," he said. "I have been talking for an hour, and apparently we'll not reach a decision tonight."

"What is the purpose of the meeting?"

"Why was it called?" he was asked.

"A number of the committeemen thought they should get together for a frank discussion of the situation," was the reply.

"There never has been a meeting of the county committee at which the members were allowed to get down to a decision as to a candidate."

Following them was Capt. James H. Farrell of the Cook County Democratic Marching club, the way of the marchers being announced by former Ald. Si Mayer as a "statement that some Progressive leader was about to come into the fold and had to be talked with before anything was done. Yesterday some of the committeemen talked of the desirability of getting together for a frank

I got this Gillette for Tom-

and it didn't cost me a cent of cash. I simply Coupons that I got with the everyday household purchases that I had to make, anyway."

Thousands of women, like Tom's wife, are sharing in the profits of their purchases and getting the things they want by being steady customers of the more than 40 well-known manufacturers who pack United Profit-Sharing Coupons with their goods, such everyday articles as soap, chewing gum, hooks and eyes, etc. "United" Coupons are also issued by United Cigar Stores.

A substantial saving on every dollar spent is well worth having—"United" Coupons give you that saving.

Nearly 1,000 "United" Premiums to choose from—the high-grade, trade-marked kind of goods you see advertised right along in the magazines and newspapers.

You can get these standard-quality "United" Premiums quickly without waiting to collect a lot of coupons, as we redeem as low as Five (5) United Profit-Sharing Coupons and upwards.

Call, write or phone for Catalog and list of goods containing United Profit-Sharing Coupons.

United Profit-Sharing Corporation
General Offices, 44 W. 18th St., New York.
Local Premium Station, 11 West Jackson Boulevard.

Get more for your dollar—Save

UNITED PROFIT-SHARING COUPONS



Miss Jessie Christian

the famous Prima Donna of the Paris National Grand Opera, is making her first appearance in this country at the

BISMARCK Berlin Room

Randolph St. and Fifth Av.

Sig. Franco de Gregorio

the famous Italian tenor, sings nightly.

The Popular

Bismarck Girlie Dinner

is served from 6 to 8 P. M.

Dancing After the Theater

to the accompaniment of the

MOWSHINE ORCHESTRA

AMUSEMENTS

BLACKSTONE FINAL MAT. TODAY

LAST TIME TONIGHT

MY LADY'S DRESS

NEXT MONDAY—BEATS NOW

MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL PYGMALION

in G. Bernard Shaw's Romance

GILBERT SULLIVAN OPERA CO.

PIRATE MON. THRU. TWICE WEEKLY

TRAILER TRIAL BY JURY

PRICES 1.00-1.50

GARRICK Matinee Today

26 MATS. WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY

THE PASSING SHOW

AMY LINCOLN SAYS IN THIS "CREW":

U.S. IMPERILED BY LACK OF DEFENSE, LODGE DECLARES

Senator Blames Congress for Nation's Weakness; Designates Defects and Cures.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 15.—In urging upon the Senate the need for a commission to report on military preparedness, or for a permanent council of national defense, Senator Lodge today declared that the national defense of the country "is not only imperfect and unbalanced but it has grave and in some instances fatal deficiencies."

He designated what he termed many of the defects, and said they were "almost wholly due to Congress."

After adequate national defense, the senator said, could be obtained without additional expenditure.

Urge Cutting Off Waste.

"Cut off our needless army posts, navy yards and stations," he advised the senators.

"Let us aside for a few years the question of fortifications, harbors and other and harbor improvements where they are not needed. Drop all the expenditures which are designed for spots where votes are lying thickest, and you will have money enough to provide for a sufficient army and an adequate navy without adding to the burden of taxation."

Senator Lodge asserted that not only the regular army but the militia was highly defective, adding that the Panama canal was "miserably and most inadequately protected" against being blown up and blocked by an invading army in spite of a hostiles station. He said the recommendation of Secretary Garrison for a \$3,000 increase in men was moderate.

He expressed regret that only sixteen officers are on the reserve list, subject to be called back to the colors to fill up the gaps which war would make in the regular army.

Not Sufficient Artillery.

Senator Lodge declared the army was without sufficient artillery ammunition, and said available testimony showed that the guns in the fortifications were of shorter range than those carried by foreign warships of the latest designs.

The regular army had practically no motor trucks for transport, no armored motor cars with machine guns.

Regarding the navy, Senator Lodge said more destroyers were needed, but the most obvious weakness was in submarines. The worst deficiency, he continued, was in scout cruisers. The United States having only three, against seventy-four in England, forty-one in Germany, and thirteen in Japan.

Navy Lacks Submarines.

"We have, therefore, three stout cruisers," the senator declared, "to protect and give warning of the approach of a hostile fleet for six thousand miles of coast on the Atlantic and Pacific. If they were concentrated on the Atlantic coast, they might have to cover 1,000 miles a day to control the coast, and they are slow ships."

The European war, Senator Lodge said, had demonstrated the value of air craft, yet the army had only thirteen aeroplanes and no Zeppelin or dirigible airships and no armored aeroplanes and no guns suitable for aeroplanes. The navy has twelve aeroplanes and no Zeppelins or dirigibles.

SENATORS DEBATE WHETHER A DRINK IS A GOOD THING.

Martine and Bristol Tilt Over District of Columbia Bill—Williams Goes to Drys.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 15.—Prohibition was debated in the Senate nearly all day today without a vote being reached on Senator Shepard's motion to suspend the rules to consider an amendment to the District of Columbia's appropriation bill which would prohibit the sale of liquor in the capital.

Senator Martine attacked the proposed legislation as in violation of personal liberty of the members of the district. He read statistics which he said showed that crime, poverty and other evils were more prevalent in Kansas, a state-wide prohibition commonwealth, than in Nebraska, where local option prevailed. This drew a vigorous reply from Senator Bristol.

"It is to be regretted that any state should have a senator who would stand on this floor and defend this hated traitor," said the Kansas senator. "In my state of Kansas there are young women and young men who have grown up without having seen a saloon. It is a disgrace to the nation that when they come to visit their capital these sources of pestilence to society should be open to them to enter."

Senator Williams said he had changed his opinion since he opposed prohibition in Mississippi and challenged senators to show that whisky had ever bettered any one.

"I love a toddy as well as did Daniel Webster or George Washington," he said, "but it never did me or anybody else any good, except to make them feel better for a little while."

KNELL OF SALOON SOUNDED BY HOUSE VOTE, BRYAN SAYS

Majority Given to Constitutional Amendment for Abolishing Liquor Traffic Forecasts Outcome.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 15.—[Special.]—The death knell of the saloon was sounded, in the opinion of Secretary of State Bryan, when the lower house of congress recently took a vote on the question of outlawing the liquor traffic. Bryan writes to express that, although the proposition failed to receive the necessary two-thirds vote, it did receive a majority of eight, a striking proof, he says, of the growing tide against the liquor business.

"It only requires a majority to pass laws," says Mr. Bryan, in an extended discussion of the question in a forthcoming issue of the *Commoner*, "and the liquor interests see in the vote on the amendment the beginning of the end of their supremacy. The death knell of the saloon has been sounded, and it is only a question of a few months whether the business, now an outlaw, will be driven from the highways and forced into secret places where, after a few years more of fugitive life, it will meet its death. From now on the liquor business can consider itself a fugitive from justice, living in constant fear of arrest and punishment."

BOOKS AND THE PEOPLE WHO WRITE THEM

Prose Poems by Claudel Have Beauty

BY ELIA W. PEATTIE.

LITTLE, THOMAS FRENCH & CO., PUBLISHERS.
A portrait sketch of Claudel by Pierre Chavannes, first printed in the New Standard of London, precedes the essays, in which M. Chavannes speaks of writers whom rank Claudel with the small company of the very great—Eschylus, Dante, Shakespeare, Goethe.

"It would be manifestly absurd to endeavor to form any final opinion of a man who so moves his contemporaries by so much of his work than the forcible frankness contained in the book under discussion," says Mr. Peattie. "It is in poetry that the deep religious fervor of M. Claudel becomes apparent. He is a Catholic of singular fervor, who entered the church upon sudden and ecstatic conversion, and who for years wrote anonymously believing that the extreme Catholic quality of his writings might interfere with his career as a diplomat. Admirers of Claudel will please pardon me if I say not so would the impassioned worshippers of another day have composed themselves. It would have been their singular distinction to suffer for their religion if it need not be openly to confess it."

The Poor Dauphin.
Certain characters in history have a supreme pathos which makes them appeal equally to poets and dramatists and writers of fiction, and of these the little dauphin of France, who was destroyed by the nameless cruelties of the Terror, is perhaps the chief. Walter Bynner, who is both poet and dramatist, has chosen himself as the subject for a one-act play which he calls "THE LITTLE KING." A little dauphin, a boy of 10, Bynner's idea is to focus all sweetnes, tenderness, and light about the tender, valiant figure of this little royal boy, and then to permit the forces of darkness gradually to close about him until he stands, at the last, unbearably bitter moment of the play, bereft of friends who can help him in a prison from which the last ray of light has been excluded.

But it would seem as if the idea defied itself in its own force. The anguish is too great, and leaves the perceptions dead. The reader does not respond—at least a group of listeners to whom I read it did not—as Mr. Bynner expected them to. They were left cold by their involuntary withdrawal from a presentation so terrible. Much of the conversation is lacking in the French play. The little play is an interesting experiment, but it does not quite justify itself.

Anthology of Open Road.
Mr. Hopkins and Pauline Goldmark have collected a large number of poems to which they have given the beguiling title, "THE GYPSY TRAIL." But it would be going too far to say that the title was the best thing about it. Other anthologies have already covered the ground very well, although a welcome is due to such poems as "The Sun" by Nora Chesson; "The August Sky," by Edith Wyatt, and Ethelwyn Wetherall's "The House of the Trees," none of which, I am afraid, will find a permanent place in any anthology.

As for the sketches and essays that were the diversion of many a lonely life in China, they are, indeed, eloquent and finished pieces of work. Few are as good models, they have the precision of Anatole France, the nuances of Mallarme, the pensiveness of Senancour. Claudel's descriptions of what he sees are at once vital and sad. He reproduces the temple, the plain, the autumnal evening, whatever the subject may be, but with spiritual accent of one who sees all objectively, curiously, and without joy. He has the effect of pouring out his ideas in a hasty way because he has no friend at hand to whom he can speak.

But this solitude does not tempt him to carelessness. Every effort is calculated, and it pauses on an arrested idea with a subtle charm that completion itself can offer. It is work which the connoisseur in expression, in phrasing, and in depiction will appreciate.

Poems of Sympathy.

Had Percy Mackaye called his latest book "Poems of Sympathy," instead of "THE PRESENT HOUR," he would have expressed his meaning equally well. (Macmillan.) As old as it appears, we have seen nothing like it before. It is full of originality, and the poems are perfect.

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Cay Wives of a Professor.

From the little one would never suspect that "THE GILDED CHRYSTALIS," by Gertrude Fahlow (Duffield) was a college girl's first year's work. She has found a home in this book, which he has given the beguiling title, "THE GYPSY TRAIL." But it would be going too far to say that the title was the best thing about it. Other anthologies have already covered the ground very well, although a welcome is due to such poems as "The Sun" by Nora Chesson; "The August Sky," by Edith Wyatt, and Ethelwyn Wetherall's "The House of the Trees," none of which, I am afraid, will find a permanent place in any anthology.

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PUBLISHERS:

Little, Brown & Company, Boston

Diplomacy and Scandal Century Ago.

BY HERBERT CAXTON.

THAT is not quite correct to call the diary of James Gallatin, "A GREAT PEACE MAKER" (Scribner's), for while the diary largely concerns the work of the diarist's father, Albert Gallatin, there is much other matter in the book. James Gallatin, then not 17 years old, was taken abroad by his father when the latter was sent as a commissioner to negotiate between the United States and Great Britain. He was well educated for his age and, like his father, spoke perfect French. He was a lively youth and became still livelier as the years went on. The diary entries, some of them very few lines in length, tell how the negotiations dragged on; how J. Q. Adams and Henry Clay, time and again, neared a settlement with each other, with Gallatin and with the British commissioners, and how finally concessions were made by the latter and the treaty was signed.

We get a fine portrait of him, the stern Swiss Huguenot, cold, aristocratic, yet with strong republican leanings, the soul of honor, exercising firm patriotic judgment.

Our war risk, therefore, is practically limited to Germany, France, Belgium and Austria-Hungary. In all of these countries policies issued prior to 1899 carry a clause which substantially eliminates the war risk.

Of the policies issued at a later date there were in force in these countries at the outbreak of hostilities about 15,000 held by men whose attained age—that is the present age—was between seventeen and thirty-nine inclusive—about 12,000 of our membership.

We estimate the number of policies outstanding in these four countries on the lives of men between seventeen and thirty-nine inclusive, having no clause limiting the war risk, at 2,600, representing not more than 2,400 lives, or about 1/4 of one percent of our membership.

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Our death losses incurred in 1914, including an extra reserve of \$500,000 for losses probably incurred but not reported, were 73% of the amount provided in the premiums for the mortality of that year. In 1913, when we had no war claims, our mortality was also 73% of the amount provided. In 1912 it was 76%.

The total war losses actually incurred to December 31, 1914, including the countries where our risk is abundantly covered by policy conditions or otherwise, according to information obtained by both letter and cable, amounted to a little less than 2% of the total death losses for the year.

You may have been told that the Company would suffer because of its foreign investments. This is not true. Our foreign investments, limited as they are to Government Bonds and high grade municipals, have naturally fallen in price but not appreciably more than domestic securities.

No security issued by or in any country engaged in this war and held by us is in default.

If the same statement with regard to American securities could be made by this and other American Life Insurance Companies, as well as by our Hospitals, Universities, and by Trustees generally, the financial outlook would be brighter.

There is no reason to believe that we shall ever lose a dollar, principal or interest, on our foreign investments.

The greatest single effect of the war on the New-York Life is to demonstrate, as perhaps no other condition could, merely the Company's strength, but its social usefulness.

Since August first last, the Company has administered an extent of practical beneficence which surpasses the limits of exact statement.

In spite of unprecedented difficulties—difficulties which have actually destroyed a large part of the commerce of the world, disarranged international credits, and shattered international relations—we have met every obligation and satisfied every just claim. After the first period of strangulation of credit passed, we disregarded all moratoria or other governmental demands under which we might have postponed payments to policy-holders or beneficiaries.

Since the first of August we have advanced money to policy-holders as loans on their policies as follows:

No. of Loans	Amount of Loans
49,275	\$14,256,565
7,498	2,965,040
2,314	660,410

Policy-holders at home have been helped in about the same proportion to outstanding insurance that has ruled in Europe.

We have all felt the war here most keenly. No considerable business has escaped.

It has been the good fortune of our membership to relieve suffering humanity, without charity, over a wider portion of the earth than ever before—perhaps to a degree never before equalled by any human institution.

In life insurance as exemplified by the New-York Life there is more than the germ of that world federation of peoples by which alone this European Horror can be so ended that it will never be repeated.

There have been years in which the New-York Life did more business than in 1914, but there has never been a year in which it did so much good.

The Company enters upon the year 1915 with its resources not only unimpaired but increased, with its assets liquid and available as against every contingency.

We have issued our Report for 1914 in condensed form and during the calendar year it will be sent to policy-holders generally. It will be sent to anyone on request.

Attention is called to the following facts:

Assets (Book values), Dec. 31, 1914	\$818,461,331.31
Assets (Book values), Dec. 31, 1913	779,555,162.11
Income, 1914	126,266,574.64
Income, 1913	124,516,389.19
Paid Policy-holders, 1914	71,963,429.57
Paid Policy-holders, 1913	66,303,924.11
Reserved (Market values) for Dividends and contingencies, Dec. 31, 1914	\$119,016,977.00
Reserved (Market values) for Dividends and contingencies,	

DUNDEE AND DUFFY FIGHT DRAW IN MILWAUKEE RING

CE CO.

HONORS EVEN
AS TEN ROUND
BATTLE ENDS

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N P. KINGSLEY,

President

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Society and Entertainments

Last Assembly Ball Closes the Season.

BY EDITH BROWN KIRKWOOD
THE social season closed last night. This is not a literal statement, but a figurative one, for while the merry making may go on to some extent until Lent, the social season closes with the last assembly. This important function was given last night in the crystal ballroom of the Blackstone hotel with the same imposing array of guests as have marked all the assemblies during their years of service as chief events of the year.

The reception committee—believe for the assemblies these ladies are called the "muses"—last night was headed by Mrs. Watson Blair, who wore a gown of cream satin with silver; Mrs. Joseph Melli Pattersen in a costume of scarlet velvet and a bit of silvered lace about the upper bodice; Mrs. A. A. Carpenter, in pearl crepe with a tunic of chiffon embroidered in silver leaves; Mrs. Bertram Burnham, orchid satin with silver and lace; Mrs. John G. Coleman, in lace embroidered in gold, with brown fur and lace; Mrs. Morris Johnston, black satin and chiffon; Mrs. William McCormick High, in white silk with fringe of gold and pearl; and gold narrow sash with tassel; Mrs. John Stevenson, in red with white fur and dress of silvered and pearl; Mrs. Charles Garfield King, draped gown of pale yellow satin with brown fur; Mrs. Howard Gillette, pale blue satin and silver; and Mrs. William H. Odell in black satin with full overskirt of black tulle and long bodice heavily jetted.

The gowns are so quaint this year—particularly the dancing frocks—that the companies are most picturesque. Feminine and gay are the costumes of the days which the mothers hold in such high esteem.

One of the quaintest of these dresses was worn by Mrs. R. T. Crane III, a short full frock of pale pink silk caught at intervals with tiny bunches of pink roses of deep tone. The bodice was of the silk made without fullness and drawn in front point. About her shoulders Mrs. Crane had thrown a scarf of pale pink tulle, and the whole costume was most effective.

Of the other attractive gowns the following were noted:

Mrs. Isabel McPherson—In short length pink satin with roses of ruffled pink tulle.

Mrs. Rosemary Baldwin—Pale yellow satin, chiffon,



THEODORE F. SCHRADER

Crowds at Reception of Antiquarians.

THE Antiquarian society of the Art Institute issued 700 invitations to its annual reception, held yesterday afternoon in the society's rooms at the institute, and, judging from the crush, every one of the bidden guests attended.

In the evening time has such a large company gathered at an antiquarian reception—which is saying a great deal, since always the crowd that gathers is of

the more learned.

The hours were from 4 to 6 and Mrs. Martin A. Ryerson, the society's president and Mrs. R. F. Ayer received.

Mrs. Ryerson was a gown of accordion plaited blue and white silk, with sleeves and yoke of black lace. With this costume was worn a small gold lace hat, trimmed with fur and flowers.

Mrs. Ayer was in a draped costume of black satin with a black hat. The season's fancy for black was evident at the reception, and the ladies where tea was passed were Mrs. Howard Linn, Mrs. Ray Atherton, Miss Helen Birch, and Miss Eleanor Hammill.

William O. Thompson of Hinckle has gone to New York to attend the annual banquet of "The National Institute of Social Sciences," of which he is a member—an honor given only in recognition of distinction attained in social science, to quote the institute's invitation for membership.

Among the members are Miss Jane Adams, Miss Anne Morgan, James W. Bryce, Andrew Carnegie, Elihu Root, Mrs. H. Chaote, and many others of the prominent.

While in New York Mr. Thompson will attend the board of arbitration for the garment workers. Louis D. Brandeis of Boston and Hamilton Holt of New York are the other members of the board, which was created by the famous protocol of peace, which was made four years ago, and which marks the beginning of a new epoch in the relation between employer and employee.

The interests of her cause she enlisted herself under the banner of servandom, and fate—a humorous, laugh provoking fate—led her into the "Miggies" domain, where she got material, all right.

She was a proper maid, but she led the son of the house to fall in love with her, which caused complications and induced a prejudice on the mistress' part that led to unkind suspicions in regard to the appropriation of that which was not hers.

But Mrs. Miggies put on a pouter pie pride when she received an invitation to pride before the society for the uplift of women.

She walked with all the grand dame manner, and then her ex-mistress, the president, Miss Janet Brewster, radiated and gloriously gowned, appeared.

Mrs. Miggies' disappearance was as the snow in the spring, in spite of her avocados. She went to the servant's room she ascended, and set all the machinery in and out of the house to its neighborhood she erected at once.

Mr. Rouleau is also the head of the committee which will take up the matter of smoothing out the Englewood situation.

A committee, consisting of Robert J. Rouleau, John J. Sonstebay, and John W. Eckhart was appointed to investigate the conditions at the Crane High school and the matter of purchasing a site for an addition was referred to the sites committee with instructions to act at once.

It was voted also that the sites committee be given authority to buy the vicinity of Keeeler avenue and Eighteenth street, Twenty-fifth street and St. Louis avenue, and Keeeler avenue and Nineteenth street.

John Stevenson and McCormick Blair will be in charge of the new elementary school and make an addition to the high school.

It was voted that the new school be named after Mr. Roy Kramer.

Mr. Roy Kramer is assistant to President Runnels of the Pullman company.

Mrs. Thompson has taken the residence of her mother, Mrs. Samuel Gregson's absence in California.

Mr. and Mrs. Le Roy Kramer of 3532 North Paulina street, celebrated the birth of a son, Le Roy Jr., on Wednesday.

Mr. Kramer is assistant to President Runnels of the Pullman company.

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SPRAGUE WILL GIVES \$105,000 TO 3 CHARITIES

Presbyterian Hospital, Art Institute, and Orphans' Home Remembered.

The Presbyterian hospital, the Art Institute, and the Chicago Orphan asylum will receive \$105,000 by the will of the late Albert Arnold Sprague, pioneer Chicago merchant, who died Sunday night. The will, which shows the estate to be worth \$3,000,000, was filed in the Probate court yesterday.

Mr. Sprague had been identified for many years with the three public institutions he remembered in his will. The estate, with the exception of \$60,000, which will be given to the Presbyterian hospital at once, will for the present remain practically intact under the direction of the Northern Trust company, as trustee.

The gift to the hospital is to be known as the Albert Arnold Sprague endowment. Of the \$30,000 which is willed to the Art Institute, the interest on \$25,000 will be paid to the Rev. Joseph H. Twichell of Hartford, Conn., during his life, and the interest on \$5,000 will be paid to Mrs. Sprague's brother, Oliver A. Atwood.

MONEY GOES TO ART INSTITUTE.

At the death of these two men the principal sum will go to the Art Institute. A gift of \$5,000 to the Chicago Orphan asylum is also subject to the life interest of Mr. and Mrs. Atwood.

Except for a few minor personal bequests to members of the family the bulk of the estate is left to the widow and to Mr. Sprague's only daughter, Mrs. Frederick S. Coolidge of Pittsfield, Mass., and to her son, Albert Sprague Coolidge. Should all the descendants of Mr. Sprague die before the time of final distribution, any amounts remaining undistributed are to be equally divided between the University of Chicago and Yale university, of which he was a graduate.

WIDOW GETS RESIDENCE.

The widow receives little more under the will than does the daughter, according to Holt, Cutting & Sidley, the attorneys who filed the application for letters yesterday. The residence at 2710 Prairie avenue, which Mr. and Mrs. Sprague, as well as \$60,000 in cash and a large share of the income of the estate. Mrs. Coolidge receives a large share of the principal at Mrs. Sprague's death.

"NO POISON" IN LOOP MURDER
Chemists' Finding Eliminates Emsheimer Suicide Theory.

DOCTOR MAKES TEST.

"No poison" was the report made yesterday to Coroner Peter M. Hoffman by Chief Chemist McNally, after an examination of the organs taken from the body of Emil Emsheimer, the aged hat manufacturer found dead on Nov. 28 in his office at 21 East Lake street. The report of Dr. John A. Wessner of the Columbus laboratories, who made a similar examination for relatives of Emsheimer, also shows no poison was found.

The findings of the chemical analysis eliminates the theory of suicide and leaves only that of murder, according to Harry Levinson, attorney for the Emsheimer family. Coroner Hoffman said his personal belief is that Emsheimer was murdered. He would not say, however, whether the coroner's jury would return a verdict of murder or suicide or an open verdict.

Traces of Morphine.

The pathologist, who took a portion of a part of the liver showed slight traces of morphine, the coroner's chemist said. Coroner Hoffman then asked that Emsheimer's body be exhumed and a thorough examination be made of all the vital organs. This was agreed to by the members of the family. They asked an independent examination be made by Dr. Wessner.

Report by Dr. Wessner.

Dr. Wessner made the following report: "Samples of Intestines and Liver were tested for chloral hydrate and for cyanide with results negative. The results of a thorough test of both samples were made for morphine, and no trace of this poison was found. The portion of Intestine was also carefully examined for other alkaloids and for poisonous metals, including arsenic, antimony, and mercury, and no trace of any poison was found."

The report of Dr. McNally of the coroner's office was practically the same. He announced at night he will start today on an examination of the organs and stomach contents of Fred Matters, the 70 year old banker and picture theater owner, who died suddenly at his Hyde Park boulevard apartment on Jan. 4.

Automobile Injuries Fatal.

Otto Schwartz of 481 North Clark street, a janitor, died yesterday. On Jan. 11 he was hit by an automobile.

MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY.

From the Great Juniors' and Girls' Apparel Section

Pretty Tub Frocks at \$2.00 to \$5.00



Special efforts to make this the greatest of our January Sales in this Section have produced many exceptional values in Tub Dresses—such as the four illustrated. Many show a refreshing newness of design.

At \$2.00—For the little girls—4, 5 and 6 years—we present the straight box-pleated Frock sketched, of cross-barred gingham, trimmed with plain color chambray.

At \$2.75—The pretty box-pleated overskirt Frock, trimmed with big pearl buttons, and cuffs and collar of color-striped rattle. Sizes 6 to 14.

At \$3.95—Charming Frocks, such as the little girl sketched at the left wears—made of striped gingham, with plastron and vestee of plain color linen and collar and cuffs of embroidered batiste. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

At \$5.00—Handsome Frocks of Scotch ginghams, with plain color chambray sleeves, pipings, collar and foundation skirt. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

Many other styles at various prices.

Fourth Floor, North Room, State Street

HEALTH RESORTS

MUD BATHS

FOR RHEUMATISM, ELIMINATION, RELAXATION AND REST.

ADDRESS WAUKEE MOOR BATH CO., No. 1 Prentiss Ave., Waukeee, Ill. Less Than Three Hours From Chicago

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE TRIBUNE

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Marshall Field & Co.

Great Basement Salesroom
A New Shoe Section for Growing Girls

Field Queen Quality
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Shoes for Girls
Unite
Style and Comfort

Low heel, patent or dull leather vamps. Plain toe and cloth upper. Also the same patterns with tip and dull uppers.

Low heel, patent vamps, with fawn or gray uppers, or gunmetal vamps and gray cloth uppers.

Again the Queen has entered our North State Street Basement. This time with a most complete assortment of styles and lasts for the Growing Girl.

Thousands of women have found these Shoes to be so perfect in workmanship, fit and serviceability that we have been prompted to introduce these smart, but flexible and comfortable, Shoes for the school girl.

Charming style and comfort from the time they are first put on are what you will buy in these Shoes at

\$3.50
Sizes 2½ to 6

MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY

January Sale Specials From the Infants' Wear Section:

Rompers and Creepers At \$1, \$1.25, \$2.25



Perhaps the best of all garments devised for the ever-active tots, leaving every muscle in little, growing bodies free.

The models sketched are as dainty as they are practical, and are especially good values. Each is obtainable in either Creeper or Romper style, in 1, 2 and 3 year sizes.

At \$1.00—Of fine white soisette, trimmed with color hemstitching at pocket, yoke, collar and cuffs.

At \$1.25—Charming hand-smocked model, in pink, white or blue chambray, with picot lace edging at neck and sleeves. Illustrated at the center.

At \$2.25—the quaint model sketched at the left, with collar, cuffs and bloomers edged with picot lace. Made of French chambray, in white, pink or blue, with collar and cuffs of white rapp and the pocket cross-stitch embroidered in color.

We invite mothers to inspect these great assortments of Rompers and Creepers at many prices—while sizes and colors are complete.

Fourth Floor, Middle North Room.

RESORTS AND HOTELS

Briggs House

Randolph and 5th Ave., Chicago

Location Most Central

200 Modern Rooms

Restaurant Facilities Unparalleled

Rates Per Day, \$1 and \$1.50.

Rates With Bath, \$1.50, \$2 and \$2.50

Hotel Dennis

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.

A high class modern Hotel

in America's first Winter

Resort. Directly facing the

Ocean. Sunshine everywhere.

Capacity 600

WALTER J. DUNN

RATES:

American Plan—\$4.00 per day and upward

European Plan—\$2.00 per day and upward

VINCENTES HOTEL

30th Street and Vinegar Hill, Atlantic City, N.J.

18 minutes to business and shopping centers.

Table d'Hôte Dinner, 60 cents. Douglass Inn

Information, 109 W. Adams St., Chicago

ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY

The Leading Houses Always Open—Clarendon,

Glen Hall, Holmwood, Marlborough,

Marlboro, Mayfair, Strand,

Marlboro, Strand.

Z. N. Matthews

Outfitters to Women

21 East Madison St.

Between State and Wabash

Winter Clearance

OF

Suits and Coats

All women who are interested—and they all are—in this winter sale of smart apparel should毫不犹豫 avail themselves of the opportunities afforded today.

We have never known lower prices—in many instances the prices in this sale are less than wholesale.

TAKE YOUR PICK

Suits & Cloth Coats

in Three Lots

\$15—\$20—\$25

(Values run up to \$75)

Our 1914 Waists in 5 Lots

to Clear—

\$1—\$2—\$3—\$4—\$5

Values as High as \$20

Smart New Frocks

For Dance, Party, Afternoon and Evening at

\$20, \$25, \$30, \$35

New Serge Frocks at \$15, \$20, \$25

RESORTS AND HOTELS

HOTELS

HIDDEN among the natural picturesqueness of the Ozarks—where the climate is clear, dry and bracing—is the 18-hole course of the HOT SPRINGS COUNTRY CLUB. The distance between the holes varies from 500 to 100 yards and it is generally conceded by experts to be one of the finest and most complete courses in the country.

This course, which is owned and controlled by the HOT SPRINGS COUNTRY CLUB, is open to all visitors upon payment of a moderate maintenance fee.

These three splendid hotels at Hot Springs are among the finest to be found in the South.

THE ARLINGTON HOTEL AND BATH HOUSE

OPEN ALL YEAR RATES: \$21.00 per day and upward

THE MAJESTIC HOTEL AND BATH HOUSE

OPEN ALL YEAR RATES: \$17.50 per week and upward

THE EASTMAN HOTEL AND BATH HOUSE

OPEN JANUARY TO APRIL RATES: American Plan—\$4.00 per day and upward European Plan—\$2.00 per day and upward

ARKANSAS HOT SPRINGS

Owned and controlled by the U. S. Government

Under Sam's only health and pleasure resort, where you can enjoy your health in the most wonderful Health Spas, where you can engage in all kinds of delightful sports, mountain climbing, or riding and driving over the Government roads, motorcycling or enjoying the splendid concertas, dances, etc. A card will bring you literature.

HOTEL GALVEZ—GALVESTON, TEXAS

A Winter Paradise

Write David Lauber, Mgr., for information

VISIT THE East Coast of Florida

Information, 109 W. Adams St., Chicago

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SECTION
FEATURES:

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SECTION TWO.
GENERAL NEWS,
MARKETS, WANT ADS.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1915.

CIRCULATION
OVER 500,000 SUNDAY
OVER 300,000 DAILY

* 13

EXPERT LAUGHS AT THEORY THAT CRIME IS DISEASE

Dr. William Healy of Juvenile
Court Laboratory Gives the
Result of His Studies.

PUNISHMENT IS NECESSARY.

BY HENRY M. HYDE.

The result of work being done in three great laboratories—all of them supported by public money—Chicago is likely to become famous as the center of research in one of the newest and most important branches of science.

The science is the study of the causes of crime and delinquency in both adults and children. The object is the discovery of remedies and proper methods of handling delinquents.

It is to do not only with real delinquents and law breakers, but with children who are backward in their studies and inclined to play truant.

The three great laboratories are that connected with the Juvenile court, under the direction of Dr. William Healy; the psychopathic laboratory of the Municipal court, with Dr. Hickson at its head, and the child study department of the public school system, in charge of Dr. Macmillan.

Publishes Volume on Work.

The careless and casual newspaper writer may perhaps be excused for referring to it all as a plan for catching the devils, but putting a tag on him in either job which sort of a devil he is, and then devising a scheme for driving him into outer darkness.

The most important result of the vast amount of research work which has been done in the last few years is the publication of a volume of 830 pages, called "The Individual Delinquent," and describing the methods and apparatus used and the results arrived at by Dr. Healy in the psychopathic institute of the Juvenile court of Chicago.

It is a learned and reference book on the subject ever published in any language. It is intended for study and use by judges and court officials, the heads of inflammatory and penal institutions, psychologists, physicians, religious leaders, school teachers, and parents.

Results of Study in 1,000 Cases.
During the last five thousand cases of juvenile delinquents or petty criminals have passed under Dr. Healy's expert hands. Of 1,000 of these cases he has made a most careful and intensive study. Some of the conclusions he reaches are in radical difference with those of other authorities.

Within a month will be published the results of 1,000 cases individually studied by Dr. Hickson, and of the psychological laboratory of the Municipal court. This does not agree with Dr. Healy in many of the methods and tests employed and in the conclusions reached, it is expected that the discussion of the two books will arouse something of a storm among scientists.

Dr. Healy's first conclusion is the absolute necessity of detailed study of each individual case. He decries the idea of grouping all delinquents into a few clearly defined classes. He doubts if any set theory of crime can ever be successfully maintained. He laughs at the often-stated statement that "crime is a disease."

Punishment Still Necessary.
In spite of the present tendency to turn over institutions into home and less severe places of reformatory instruction, Dr. Healy finds, as a result of all his first hand investigation, that punishment is still necessary.

"Our studies do not show any desirability of eliminating punishment as such," he says, "nor do they prove in any way that punishment of offenders is not a deterrent to some who might otherwise commit crime." It is the sincere opinion of many offenders that if punishment were eliminated and they could not sit its deterrent effect would be correspondingly greater.

"Observation of the effects of simple rewards and disciplines in modifying the conduct of many of the actually insane or feeble minded leaves no room for doubt that even in these cases the apprehension of future discomfort is often a deterrent of misbehavior."

"Reformation as the sole basis of penal system is an untenable principle."

Foverty a Slight Factor.
Some rather startling results are found in Dr. Healy's study of 1,000 cases. Dr. Healy finds that the more young people, who repeated offenses have been before the Juvenile court, the less does it hold, for instance, that poverty on the part of the family is a very large factor in causing delinquency of the child.

Most significant of all, in view of the present day tendency of many psychologists to classify a majority of criminals as mental defectives, is the finding of Dr. Healy, made after exhaustive study, that 80% of the 1,000 criminals he studied had a fair or better native mental ability, a native mental equipment above the average.

Of the abnormal mentally he found but 247, including eighty-nine morons and only eight imbeciles.

And of the so-called "moral imbeciles"—the person congenitally unable to tell right from wrong, but otherwise normal—Healy has never been able to discover a single case.

Incidentally he adds his testimony to that of other scientists as to the evil effects of alcohol on the social and industrial life.

"If we could with one blow do away with the use of alcohol the number of arrests and convictions would be reduced by 90%."

Municipal Housekeeping.



CROWDED CAR COSTS LIFE OF OLD POLICEMAN

Patrick Payton Hurled to Death
by Jam on West Madison
Street Line.

MORE REMEDIES DISCUSSED.

Patrick Payton, loop traffic policeman, started home to his family late yesterday. He got as far as the Madison street bridge, then had to be placed in an ambulance and taken to the Iroquois Memorial hospital. He reached home early this morning.

Payton's death is the latest tragedy of Chicago's overcrowded street cars. The accident happened on the east approach to the Madison street bridge about 5:50 p. m. after Payton had finished his day's work and was on his way home to his family.

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Clinging to Steps.

Car 315 of the Madison street line, under charge of conductor 5334, was so crowded Payton was able to ride only by clinging to the outside ridge, while the passengers inside stood on the platform prodded against him. A lunch of the car swung the crowd in his direction so forcibly that he was hurled to the street and rendered unconscious.

An ambulance was called and Payton was taken to the Iroquois hospital. The doctors there diagnosed Payton's injury as concussion of the brain and said he had small chance of recovery. A priest was called for the administration of extreme unction. Payton died at 12:30 o'clock.

A man, 60, who was 83 years old, had been on the police force twenty years. His son recently has been in the alley of the Chicago Evening Post. He leaves his wife and four children.

Wants Wabash versus Bridge.

In a meeting at the office of the Cook county real estate board the Better Business Service association held another meeting in the furtherance of its campaign to do away with conditions such as probably have cost the life of Patrolman Payton.

James M. Pierce, director of the Austinite Men's Association has appointed a committee of ten to check cars with a view to obtaining specific facts of operation. Stanley Kandul, 338 First National Bank Building, was selected to lead the campaign. He advised a plan to call on Wabash avenue through the river bank to build a bridge and connect the east side of the union loop with the Clark street stub of the Northwestern elevated.

Reports from Other Cities.

William M. Lawton, attorney for the Cook county real estate board, reported some of the results of his recent investigations of car headway obtaining on surface lines in rush hours in other cities.

In Montreal the headway is 30 seconds, in Louisville one minute, in Omaha one minute, in Kansas City 3½ seconds, in St. Louis 50 seconds, in Detroit 30 seconds, in Minneapolis 37½ seconds, and in Pittsburgh 22 seconds." Mr. Lawton said.

"I do not believe that in Chicago we have headway much less than a minute. We have surface lines, but I doubt

And they're recommending a forty-five second headway as the shortest that can be run in the city.

"The present looping system puts twice as many cars in the loop as would be here with through routing.

\$25,000 for Busines

The finance committee of the city council in the afternoon voted to include in the budget an appropriation of \$25,000 for the purchase of omnibuses to be operated by the municipality. A further amount of \$20,000 was similarly apportioned for starting the building of a subway.

STEVE WILL GET A HOME.

Judge Dolan's Boy Friend Will Be Taken Into State Institution at Lincoln.

Steve is to be given a regular home. Judge Dolan received word from the authorities of the State Home for Boys to admit Steve to the institution.

Steve was found to have the mind of a child 6 years old. All that stands in his way now is the fare to Lincoln for himself and an employee of the county agent's office, who will be sent along with him. Judge Dolan said the necessary \$10.50 would be forthcoming by next Tuesday.

Another Big Double Page 2-Color War Map in Tomorrow's Sunday Tribune

This great double page map will show in enlarged detail the four great battlefields on which the massed forces of all Europe are now concentrated.

In addition this double page will show a map of Northern France and Belgium, prepared from official maps in the French war office and also a small outline map of Europe and Turkey.

**KELLER TO OPEN RECOUNT
IN SENATE CONTEST CASE.**

Chairman of State Elections Committee Says Recommendations of Republicans Will be Followed.

Senator Kent E. Keller, chairman of the state elections committee, which is in the Oak Park and Elmhurst contest, arrived in Chicago last night, expecting to make all necessary preparations to begin the actual recount of ballots in the two districts not later than Monday.

EASY LESSONS IN ETIQUETTE

Bad Form to Use a Toothpick When Kissing a Young Lady Good Night.

Louis Naack had a toothpick in his mouth when he went to kiss his sweet heart, Miss Theresa Zeman of 2015 Airport street, good night last evening.

A physician worked over him two hours. Louis lives at 2008 Airport street.

If we could with one blow do away with the use of alcohol the number of arrests and convictions would be reduced by 90%.

IDEALS
als. There-
ery morn-

Farmers Give Up Fight on Killing Diseased Stock

Fox River Valley Aban-
dons Opposition in Hoof
and Mouth Crusade.

WIN AT GIRLS' HOME

POLICE CAPTAIN BRIED?

Disposal of stolen property in Chicago is organized into a gigantic business, totaling millions of dollars annually, according to testimony given before the Merriam crime commission yesterday morning.

Investigators reported there are wholesale and retail "fences"—receivers of stolen property—and these men direct the activities of burglars on their staff.

"The business is as well organized as that of a great railroad company," said Fletcher Dobyns, attorney for the committee, "and the amount involved probably runs into millions of dollars."

Mr. Dobyns said reports on art "fences" have been obtained by the commission. One of the witnesses said there are between 300 and 400 receivers of stolen property in Chicago.

Detective Gives Facts.

The reports of the investigators were verified in several instances by direct testimony given before the Merriam commission. John J. Mortimer and Paul H. Claassen posed as "pecuniary burglars" in evidence.

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**Captain Indicted
as Crooks' Aid.**

CAPT. JAMES O'DEA STOREN

CAPT. JAMES O'D. STOREN

**STOREN INDICTED
WITH TWO OTHERS
AS AID OF CROOKS**

Maxwell Commander, Wels-
baum, and Roth Named in
Joint Conspiracy Bill.

ACCUSED IN WEXLER TALES.

RICH MAN FACES DEATH INQUIRY

Ira B. Cook or Sons Own Ex-
change Hotel, Where
Mrs. Mullin Died.

CAPT. JAMES O'D. STOREN

Protected Criminals, Charges.

It is charged that Storen, Welsbaum, and Roth "corruptly received, failed, and neglected to arrest certain persons for crimes committed or about to be committed and aided and abetted these men in the commission or attempted commission of the said offenses."

Another charge is that they "corruptly, wilfully, maliciously suppressed testimony, and abetted and assisted in the commission or attempted commission of crimes by offering perjured and false testimony."

Aided in These Crimes?

Three police officers are accused of conspiring with burglars in the following crimes:

JULY 20, 1915—Burglary of \$2,000

worth of woolens from Schwartz Bros., 300 North Michigan street.

**SEPT. 10, 1915—Attempted burglar-
y of Abraham Rosenblatt's clothing store**

at South Ashland and Taylor street.

SEPT. 10, 1915—Burglary of \$1,000

worth of property from Isaac Stein's clothing store, 500 West Twelfth street.

Conspired with These Thieves?

In these burglaries and other crimes the accused men are accused of conspiring with the following self-confessed burglars and fences:

Laodore Wexler, Isaac Lewis;

"Ake" Dresler, Samuel Sander,

Harry Zelowsky, Max Goldstein,

It was on the testimony of these witnesses, most of whom are convicted thieves, that the grand jury returned the indictments.

State's Attorney MacLay Hoyne issued a statement in which he said:

"The return of these indictments does not necessarily mean the investigation of police graft has come to an end."

Capt. Storen's Version.

Last night at his home Capt. Storen gave out the following interview to a reporter for the Tribune:

"At the present I cannot say what this is all about, further than I have heard. I have been told a man named Holtzman died before the grand jury

ALD. CULLERTON AIDS LUMBER IN FIRE LIMIT FIGHT

LOOP LANDMARK CHANGES HANDS

Old Building at 161 North La Salle Street Bought by Thos. J. White.

Presents Petitions Handed to

Him by Men He Cannot "Recall."

BY PARKE BROWN.

Mashed batteries of the lumber forces yesterday renewed the attack on the fire limit ordinance, the measure which, if passed by the council, would add forty square miles to the territory within which the construction of new frame buildings will be prohibited.

The building committee held its second hearing on the subject, but, bewitched by the secret campaigning of affected building material men, real estate men, builders, and labor unions, on both sides of the question, made little progress. Interest in the session attached primarily to the tactics used by the advocates and opponents of the ordinance.

Cullerton Steps In.

First in point of time as well as of importance came the formal appearance of Ald. E. F. Cullerton as leader of the fight against the spire ordinance. While not a member of the committee, he opened the program with an emphatic denunciation of the whole theory of extending the fire limits and continued active throughout the session.

Ald. Cullerton's ammunition was not limited to oratory. He presented a petition containing 1,000 names to the committee, and it contained 2,000 names, and on it were found names of residents of seventeen wards. Closer scrutiny might have disclosed other wards, but the names were not grouped by wards. Following the name of a west sider would appear the name of a south sider, and the next man would be a west sider. It appeared the petitions had not been circulated through residence districts, but probably in places of business.

Old Lumber Man.

The petition forms were printed, and when asked if he knew who was responsible for them Ald. Cullerton replied in the negative. He said one batch of them had been left at his office and that three others were brought to him at the city hall.

"The only man I recall of those who brought them to me," he said, "was an old gentleman I have known for some time, but whose name I can't recall. He's in the lumber business."

In his remarks to the committee Ald. Cullerton instigated the brick and concrete interests are supporting the ordinance; and the same charge was made more directly during the hearing when E. F. Pendleton, a former member of the general assembly, asserted employees of a brick company had circulated petitions in the general extension of the limits.

"I'd like to know who instigated this agitation," said Ald. Cullerton. "Who began it?"

"The resolution referred to the subcommittee was presented by Ald. Lawley last spring," replied Chairman Thomas D. Nash.

Refers to Tests.

"Before those two buildings were consumed on the lake front?" asked Cullerton, referring to tests made with frame and concrete construction on fire prevention day.

"You replied the chair,"

"I thought so," said Cullerton, "and I like to ask for whom this legislation is sought. I am not here in the interests of the brick or the lumber companies or against them, but in the interests of the citizens of Chicago. I won't take up the time of the committee further now, but I may answer the advocates of the ordinance."

Mr. Pendleton, after the meeting, referred to others from Mont Clare, a request for information concerning brick company employees who circulated petitions for the ordinance. Fred Kriket was named as an employee of the Carey Brick company who had done so. It was found impossible to reach him or the officers of the company by telephone after the meeting.

Petition in Doubt.

Charges that householders used to sign petitions in their names have been made and the need for new fire stations from several sources, notably from residents of the Thirty-third ward. Several organizations from this ward, including the North Austin and the Austin Business Men's associations and a citizens club of Cragin, protested against the ordinance.

J. A. Barkay of the Austin Business Men's association was asked how his home and that of his organization appeared on the petitions. He replied he signed many in the guise of an appeal from several such organizations as his for post card protests against the ordinance. He said he had been unable to find out.

Fred J. Wagner, who spoke for the McKinley Park Improvement Association and the Southwest Side Affiliated Improvement clubs, was asked similar questions. The letterhead of the latter organization was based on the circular. Mr. Wagner said the reason was against the ordinance, but said he did not know who paid the expense of printing and mailing the circular.

GARY "KIDS'" FRIEND DEAD.

Aged Truant Officer Worried Over Death of Son Fatally Burned at Christmas Tree Event.

Gary, Ind., Jan. 15.—W. P. Ray, 63 years old, for eight years truant officer of Gary and companion for police chief, dropped dead at the age of 65. His grandson, due to burns received at a Christmas tree blaze, and his efforts to relieve poverty in Gary, undetermined. Mr. Ray's health. Mr. Ray is survived by his wife and daughter, Miss Mabel Ray, residing at 3528 Broadway, Chicago. Miss Ray is ill and has not been notified of her father's death.

OBITUARY.

MRS. LILLIAN RARDON MONTGOMERY, 47 years old, wife of Frederick D. Montgomery, director of the Mans Engraving company, died yesterday at 1441 North Dearborn street. Services will be held from the residence on Monday at 11 a.m.

JOSEPH S. CLEVERDON who died last Wednesday in San Diego, Cal., will be honored with memorial services at the First Congregational church of Austin tomorrow afternoon.

STEPHEN CROFT, a veteran of the Civil War, died yesterday at Deordis, Ill., last head of the Rocky River Poultry company of Deordis.

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BUSINESS, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL SECTION

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE: SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1915.

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MITCHELL TELLS
HOW EAST FEELS

Chicago Banker Finds Sen-
timent More Hopeful, but
Not Enthusiastic.

MONEYRATES VARIABLE

John J. Mitchell, president of the Illinois Trust and Savings bank, returned yesterday from New York. Speaking of sentiment there, as he found it, he said:

"Now banking interests are more hopeful over the outlook, but not enthusiastic. There are certain lines of trade are benefited by special orders from abroad, but otherwise there is no marked improvement. It's true that the steel situation is picking up a little and this is reflected in the advance in the price of steel by the American Steel and Wire company."

"Money is in a rather anomalous position. In Wall street it is very cheap, 2 percent because there is no demand. The absence of activity in securities, which usually absorbs the volume of call money, is responsible for this particular situation.

Commercial Paper Being Bought.

Commercial paper, on the other hand, is being bought by the national banks at varying rates between 3½ and 4½ per cent. Meanwhile, the same banks are charging their own customers 3 per cent. The outside borrower is getting the better of the market and this is probably due to the fact that there is no obligation to renew maturing loans made in this manner.

"At the same time, we find here in Chicago long lists of names of eastern commercial borrowers being offered. This may be because such borrowers find they can secure money through brokers on better terms than they can at their home banks. Customers of Chicago banks appear to be doing the same thing; that is, selling their notes to brokers for sale at favorable rates to eastern banks."

"With this there is a fairly steady demand and we are making most loans at 5 per cent. In one or two instances we have made a lower rate.

Railroad Men Most Cheerful.

The railroad men take a considerably more cheerful view of their prospects. They feel that the changed attitude of the corporate commerce commission means more considerate treatment in the future. The Baltimore and Ohio people were influenced by this consideration when they reduced their dividend rate from 6 to 5 per cent when there was expectation of a somewhat larger reduction. But the interests in the corporation thought they could afford to take a chance on improvement in business.

"The establishment in New York of a credit by the Russian government is regarded as an important step in the direction of advancing the position of the United States in international finance. It is thought Britain will do as Russia has done and it is believed that after the war is over there will be considerably more foreign financing in this country than heretofore."

Fifth National Dividend.

Stock of the First National bank was quoted at \$2,000,000 around 365 bid. It is the belief in the Wall street that the directors at the next dividend meeting will increase the rate from the present one of 17 per cent per annum to 20 per cent. The First Trust and Savings bank, all of whose stock is owned by the First National, will begin paying dividends at the rate of 12 per cent, so that from this source the First National will have an additional income equal to 6 per cent on its capital stock.

Harvester Corp. Passes Common.

The International Harvester corporation has again passed the quarterly dividend on the common stock. The following official announcement by President Cyrus H. McCormick was issued to shareholders yesterday.

"On Dec. 15, 1914, the holders of the common stock of this corporation were advised that as a result of the European war the business of this corporation in the combatant countries was almost at a standstill and the directors did not feel that it would be wise to declare the quarterly dividend on the common stock.

"Inasmuch as conditions have in no way improved and the situation, so far as the corporation's interests are concerned, is practically the same as it was in October last, the directors have decided that no quarterly dividend on the common stock of the corporation will be paid on Jan. 15, 1915."

Wrong Impression Corrected.

A firm in La Salle street has caused the International Harvester company to issue, under date of Jan. 13, the following to International Harvester stockholders:

"We notice a circular letter to stockholders of the International Harvester Company, offering stock in the M. Rumely company and containing this statement:

"With management in the hands of the International Harvester men you are justified in taking some care, the final outcome and the present prices are attractive at least as a gamble."

"This may convey the impression there is some connection between the two companies, but there is none."

Sales on the Exchange.

Sales and the range of prices on the Chicago stock exchange were:

CLOSING PRICES

Stocks not traded in yesterday.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Sears, Roebuck & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 per share on the common stock, payable Feb. 15 to stockholders of record Jan. 30.

The Dow Chemical company of Michigan has declared a 1½ per cent dividend, payable Feb. 15 to stockholders of record Feb. 15. This will make 4½ per cent for the first nine months of the company's fiscal year, compared with 4 per cent for the entire year ending May 31, 1914.

The United Cigar Stores of America has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 16 per cent on the common stock, payable Feb. 15 to holders of record Feb. 1.

The Hollinger Gold Mines Ltd. declared a dividend for twenty-eight days of 4 per cent. This is an increase of 1 per cent over former dividend payments and will be paid for a disbursement of \$120,000, as heretofore. The dividend is payable on Jan. 25.

Money Rates and Exchange.

Money rates were steady in Chicago at 36½ per cent on collateral, 41½ per cent on commercial paper, and 50½ per cent over the counter. New York ex-

BAROMETER OF THE MARKET

Average of Closing Prices of Twenty Leading New York Stocks.

Friday, Jan. 15. \$1.07
Thursday, Jan. 14. \$0.99
Year ago, day of week.68
Recent course—
Last high point, Oct. 4, 1912. 107.78
Closed Dec. 31, 1912. 107.78
Fallen July 26 to. 98.24
Fallen July 8 to. 97.87
Fallen July 30 to. 97.84
Closed Dec. 31, 1912. 97.84

Highest. Lowest.

1912. 94.11 Jan. 3 102.82 Feb. 11

1911. 101.40 Oct. 3 91.41 Feb. 8

1910. 101.76 June 14 94.25 Sept. 27

1909. 111.12 Jan. 25 97.75 Feb. 25

1908. 112.78 Aug. 14 92.94 Sept. 21

1907. 90.04 Dec. 29 87.87 Feb. 17

1906. 93.44 Sept. 25 85.44 Nov. 27

1905. 91.37 Sept. 25 85.44 Nov. 27

1904. 77.87 Sept. 25 85.44 Nov. 27

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LOST AND FOUND.

BULL—LOST—BOSTON. BRINDLE; MONDAY, Dec. 29, N. Clark and Oakdale, maple leaf, 2 1/2 inches long, 1 1/2 wide. Well questions asked. P. O. Central 8000, or D. M. McV., Thurs. bet. 4th L and 9th floor, 4th fl. morn. Steel-Cooper's, containing about \$600. Inquire Local 254, St. Paul. Reward: no questions. 200 Lincoln-av. PALO ROYAL, ASH-GLASSES—LOST—BOCH CASHE TRUST CO., 100 W. Madison. Reward: \$100. WEINSTEIN, E. 65th Street, Phone Knobwood 576. NECKLACE—LOST—AT MAJESTIC THEA-TER, 100 W. Madison. Jan. 10, a necklace necklace was lost. Reward: \$100. F. E. Rose, 1227 Washington-blvd. FACHLAIR—LOST—FACHLAIR CO. EX-Press Machine Co. collect cards. Address S N 457 Tribune.

PENNY WHIST OR IN THE ART INSTI-

TUTE A bar pin with three Hungaria opals

and two small diamonds. Finder return to

DANIELSON'S, 100 W. Madison. Reward:

FURRY—LOST—A CROWN FIRE-EX-

TING with chain. Finder return to

MILTON J. M. 100 W. Madison. Return 200 Cal-

FURRY—LOST—ON 8TH, NEAR DREXEL

curve containing 20. Return to WALKER,

DET. 100 W. Madison. Reward: \$100.

ELENG—LOST—DOUBLE BAND. LANGE

OPAL in circle diamonds. Reward: \$100.

WATCH—LOST—A SMALL SOLID GOLD LA-

GY's watch. Swims movement, small diamonds

on back. Reward: \$100. Phone 2000.

WACH—LOST—LADY'S ON KEZIEZ OR

Irving Park, Jan. 4, S. E. J. Telephone

Lawndale 1800. Reward:

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—TO THE CREDITORS OF WA-
BERT & Sons, 1808-1809 Clybourn-av. This is
to advise that on the second day of January, 1915, as-
sumed all assets and liabilities of above busi-
nesses, the result of which is that the business is
PERSONAL—WILL PARTIES WHO WIT-
NESSED the assault by the conductor on a pas-
senger, to give information to the Chicago Police
av. 50th and 2nd, ear. about 8 p. m. Saturday,
Jan. 12, 1915, at 100 W. Madison. J. W. HUNTER, 100 W. Madison.

PERSONAL—AFTER JAN. 16, 1915, I WILL

NOT PAY ANYTHING BUT MY RENT, DERNICK,

1004 S. 8th, Maywood, Ill.

PERSONAL—MISS RAY McLAUGHLIN, 11 N.

Sister in Ogden Park. Communicate

with GEDDES University.

PERSONAL—CHICAGO AFFAIRS

satisfactorily arranged; don't continue;

with O. C. S. Address to 306 Tribune.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—CALIFORNIA—SAN DIEGO
The exposition city; great investment op-
portunities. Write for free illustrated booklet with full
list of names of agents and offices. PULLMAN & CO.,
110 S. Dearborn.

PERSONAL—WE TEACH HAIRDRESSING

and make-up. Write for free booklet. E. BURNHAM,
135 N. State.

PERSONAL REPORTING, DEPOT

stamps, rotary public stenographic work;

handwriting, typewriting. The Steno Co.,
110 S. Dearborn.

PERSONAL—HAIR REMOVED BY MULTI-

PLE electrolysis; guaranteed permanent. Eliz-
abeth, 100 W. Madison. Reward: \$100.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR PER-

manently removed by multiple electrolysis.

PERSONAL—SULPHUR SHAMPOO GOOD

FOR HAIR falling hair and dandruff.

Write for free sample. 100 W. Madison.

PERSONAL—SCIENTIFIC CHIROPRACTIC

6 E. 40th AV. FRANKLIN 8351.

PERSONAL—CHILDREN'S ROOM, 6 E. 40th AV. FRANKLIN 8351.

LEASEHOLD.

FOR SALE—AM RETIRING FROM BUSI-
NESS will sell my farm, 1000 acres, 1000
head of clean respectable cattle; around
3000 acres timber, Lincoln Park. \$1,200; term
5 years. Price \$1,200.

FOR SALE—LEASE: FURNISHED 6 ROOM

APARTMENT, 1000 S. Dearborn. Address:
\$70; rent \$150. 15th Rusht., top floor.

FOR SALE—NICELY FURNISHED 6 ROOM

APARTMENT, 1000 S. Dearborn. Address:
\$70; rent \$150. 15th Rusht., top floor.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED 5 ROOM AP-
ARTMENT, 1000 S. Dearborn. Address:
\$70; rent \$150. 15th Rusht., top floor.

FOR SALE—5 ROOM MODERN AP-
ARTMENT, 1000 S. Dearborn. Address:
\$70; rent \$150. 15th Rusht., top floor.

FOR SALE—6 ROOM FLAT, 4 ROOMS PAY

1000 S. Dearborn. Address: \$70; rent \$150.

6024 IND.-AV. 100% FURN. 7 RM.

1000 S. Dearborn. Address: \$70; rent \$150.

FOR SALE—INDIANA AV. 2D. NICELY

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